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FLEMING'S



**FARM
AND GARDEN
ANNUAL
FOR 1906.**

SEEDS THAT GROW

Business Conditions and Suggestions

—Read Carefully—

How to Order

When ordering be careful to write your name and address legibly, and say how you want seeds forwarded, whether by post, express, rail, etc., and besides your post office address.

When to Order

I would respectfully urge my customers to make out a list of their wants for the coming season as soon after the receipt of this catalogue as convenient, it will ensure despatch more promptly.

As to Guarantee Read CONDITIONS OF SALE on first page of Vegetables.

New Customers Cash should accompany orders, or satisfactory references given.

Dissatisfaction I must be informed at once should there be any cause for complaint, I will rectify promptly any error on my part.

Change of Address Customers are requested to notify me of any change in their address.

Seeds not Priced and that Fluctuate

Such as Clover, Timothy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc., I shall be pleased to quote special prices on any such seeds when desired.

Order Sheets and addressed envelopes are enclosed in every catalogue. Customers are requested to make use of them when sending their orders.

Market Gardeners Please send for my special prices on Seeds, etc.

City Customers Can depend on their post or telephone orders being promptly and carefully attended to.

Seed Cleaning I have made arrangements with one of the leading millers to reclean my seed.

In Garden, Flower and Farm Root Seeds

the assortment I offer embraces the leading varieties of merit, and suitable to our Canadian climate.

In Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, etc.

I offer a selection of the leading varieties that have proved successful in our west. Samples are extra good, and all carefully cleaned for seeding purposes.

Seeds by Mail I pay the postage on seeds in packets and ounces. 4c. per pound must be added to the catalogue prices on Beans, Corn, Peas, Field Root Seeds, Farm Seeds. Note—Post paid prices.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of all packages. If goods are not received in a reasonable time, send exact copy of order, date sent, also kind of remittance (draft, post or express order) and I will investigate it immediately.

Flag Stations Freight charges must be included in all orders for goods addressed to Flag Stations, or it will be necessary to reduce quantities to allow for freight, as the charges to Flag Stations must always be prepaid.

Exhibitors at Exhibitions Customers will kindly write for cards to affix to the specimens when exhibiting roots and other specimens grown from Fleming's Selected Seeds.

Bags I furnish Cotton Bags at 20c. and 25c. each, which is actual cost.

FLEMING'S CATTLE FOOD

For Horses and Cattle.

FLEMING'S SHEEP DIP

and Animal Wash.

FLEMING'S FORMALIN

For Smut in Oats and Wheat.

**FLEMING'S GOPHER
POISON**

Beats them all.

Fleming's Seed Store,

Brandon,

Manitoba.

To My Friends and Future Customers

It is with great pleasure and with complete confidence in the generous support of my many good friends, that

I make the announcement that I have decided to extend my business as a seedsman and dealer in general supplies for the farm and garden, etc., at corner Rosser and 8th Street, Brandon, Manitoba. Much of the pleasure I feel in addressing you is due to a firm belief that my business, conducted on the lines I have laid down for its guidance, will be a great advantage to all engaged, whether for profit or pleasure, in the various departments of agriculture and horticulture, not only in the district surrounding the City of Brandon, but throughout the whole of Western Canada.

Mr. James Johnson, manager of my seed business, having had upwards of twenty-five years' experience in the seed business in Montreal, having had the most intimate relations with many of the leading farmers and gardeners of Canada during that period, and having himself engaged to a considerable extent in actual gardening, he can surely lay claim to being a practical man. I might remark here that his discharge of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association, for twelve years, gave him an insight into all departments of horticulture and fruit growing which I feel confident will prove of considerable value to my customers.

Mr. Johnson will give his personal and undivided attention to my business, so that my patrons will deal directly with a practical man, anxious to do his very best for them, because he realizes that his personal success depends directly upon the degree of satisfaction they receive at his hands.

My catalogue gives you a fair idea of the extent and variety of my stock. It will be noticed by practical gardeners and farmers, I venture to say, that my selection is pre-eminently a practical one. Perhaps the catalogue does not enumerate every variety of seed, bulb and tuber which comes to maturity in Canada, but all of the seeds, bulbs and tubers that are enumerated will, with proper treatment, mature and give complete satisfaction in this country and have been most carefully selected as specially suitable for cultivation in these latitudes. Anything in my line not specified in my catalogue I will procure for my customers at the lowest possible price, and with the minimum of delay.

I shall, at all times, be pleased to not only receive personally my customers living in or visiting Brandon, but will esteem it a favor to be given the privilege of communicating by mail with any of my patrons desiring special information about my catalogue or any other detail of my business.

As to the quality of my seeds and other supplies, I feel that it is not necessary to assure those who know me that I shall keep none but the very best. To my prospective customers who do not know me I need only say that I obtain the whole of my supplies direct from the best and most reliable growers in Europe, United States and Canada.

Trusting that I shall receive a fair trial at your hands, and assuring you that I shall, at all times, do my very utmost to merit your entire approbation and continued patronage.

Believe me, your obedient servant,

John W. Fleming

Brandon, January 1st, 1906.

Small as well as large orders will receive very careful attention.

Directions for Making a Hot-Bed.

Hot-beds can be made from the beginning of March until the middle of April. The time should vary according to the latitude.

Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure with as little long straw in it as possible, form a pile and cover with ordinary stable manure or straw, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap, now turn again and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences; select a slightly elevated dry place where surface water will not come, make an excavation 2½ feet deep. It is not absolutely necessary to dig a pit, as a hot-bed can be made on the surface, but the heat is retained and withstands severe weather better by the first method. It should be made in some dry sheltered spot facing the south or east if possible. Hot bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in the front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight and shed the water; cross pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. Another mode is to make frames to suit double windows not in use, but it is far more preferable to have the regulation sashes.

Everything being ready, the manure is placed in the pit or on the surface of the ground as the case may be. If on the surface the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame, then trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth of 2½ feet. Finally pack manure around the hot bed to the top of frames, well trodden down. Then put on the sashes and keep the bed closed until the heat rises. The heat will rise to 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow seed on, but it will subside to 90 in two or three days or less. By plunging a thermometer in the manure the heat can be readily ascertained. Good garden soil, well mixed with one-sixth fine old rotted manure can now be put on to the depth of six or eight inches. In this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and after the seed-leaf stage is past, either thinned out or transplanted. Always use tepid water when watering is necessary. Every mild day give air by raising the sashes at the back, closing again on the approach of evening. During cold nights keep well covered with mats or some other good covering. Seeds that have been sown in hot-beds and transplanted to cold frames, are without a doubt more sturdy and establish themselves quicker and surer when planted in the open ground than plants direct from a hot-bed.

▲ little judgment and patience and success will surely follow.

I Offer the Following Liberal Inducements

Send Me

\$1.00	and select packets and ounces to the value of	\$1.25
\$2.00	" " " "	\$2.50
\$3.00	" " " "	\$3 75
\$4.00	" " " "	\$5.00
\$5.00	" " " "	\$6.25
10.00	" " " "	13 00

All Flower and Vegetable Seeds in packets and Ounces sent free by Mail on Receipt of Price.

Fleming's Stock Food Fattens when others fail.

Fleming's Vegetable Collections

Assorted to suit different sized gardens. Full sized packets of the best quality. Note the great REDUCTION from Catalogue prices. Send cash with order and I will mail post paid. You have no trouble in making a selection and you get your spring supply of seeds as easily as if you had a seed store at your door.

Collection A \$1.00 contains 32 packets

Bean, Pole
Beans, Wax
Beet, Fleming's Half-Long
Beet, Detroit Round Red
Cabbage, Etampes
Cabbage, Fottlers
Carrot, Guernsey
Carrot, Chantenay
Celery, Golden Yellow
Celery, White Plume
Corn, Cory
Corn, Crosby's
Cucumber, White Spine
Lettuce, Fleming's Selected
Lettuce, Curled Simpson
Onion, Yellow Globe

Onion, Yellow Globe
Onion, Large Red Wethersfield
Parsley Moss Curled
Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Peas, Horsford's Market Garden
Pumpkin, Cheese
Radish, Scarlet Turnip, white tipped
Radish, Chantier's Long
Salsify
Squash, Essex Hybrid
Squash, Hubbard
Squash, Hubbard
Tomato, Manitoba King
Turnip, White Milan
Swede Turnip, Fleming's
Sage

Collection B 50c. contains 15 packets, one each of

Beans, Wax
Beet, Fleming's
Cucumber, Emerald
Cabbage, Henderson's Summer
Celery, Giant Paschal
Carrot, Danvers
Lettuce, Fleming's
Onion, Large Red

Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Parsley, Moss Curled
Peas, Nott's Excelsior
Radish, Fleming's Selected
Squash, Essex Hybrid
Tomato, Manitoba King
Summer Savory

Collection C 25c. contains 7 packets, one each of

Beet, Long Blood
Carrot, Danvers
Lettuce, Denver Market
Onion, Yellow Globe

Parsnip, Cooper's Champion
Radish, Fleming's Selected
Swede Turnip, Fleming's

Collection D \$1.00 contains the following

Beans, Wax— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Beet, Fleming's—1 pkt.
Beet, Eclipse—1 pkt.
Cabbage, Early Express—1 pkt.
Cabbage, Winningstadt—1 pkt.
Carrot, Chantenay—1 oz.
Corn, Cory— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cucumber, Emerald—1 pkt.
Lettuce, Fleming's—1 pkt.
Onion, Large Red—1 oz.
Onion, Yellow Globe—1 oz.

Parsley, Moss Curled—1 pkt.
Peas, American Wonder— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Parsnip, Cooper's Champion—1 oz.
Peas, Stratagem— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Radish, French Breakfast—1 oz.
Squash, Vegetable Marrow—1 pkt.
Squash, Hubbard—1 pkt.
Sage—1 pkt.
Tomato, Manitoba King—1 pkt.
Turnip, Fleming's Swede—1 oz.

Fleming's Selected Vegetable Seeds Suitable for the West.

Please note that I pay postage only on Seeds ordered in packets and ounces.

When you order seeds in bulk to be shipped by mail, 4c. per pound must be added to the price given, of which you will find note of through the list, namely: postpaid prices.

Market Gardeners should send a list of their requirements, when I shall take pleasure in sending them special quotations.

Add 4c. per pound for postage when Beans have to be sent by mail.

Conditions of Sale

While I exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable and true to name, my seeds are sold without any warranty expressed or implied, and without any responsibility on my part in respect to the crop. If seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.

Before ordering, read carefully the front pages of catalogue regarding payment of postage, etc.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOKE—Jerusalem. Distinct from the Globe varieties, propagated by and for its tubers; fine for pickling, used also in the same manner as Sweet Potatoes, also used for Stock Feeding—1 lb. Post Paid, 20c.; 5 lbs., Post Paid, 85c.

ASPARAGUS.



Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS. Culture.—Sow the seed as early as the ground is ready, about one inch deep, and when sufficiently advanced thin the plants to six inches apart; when a year old, plant two feet apart, both ways, in small gardens.

The ground for Asparagus should be thoroughly mellow and rich. A moist, sandy soil is what suits Asparagus best, though it succeeds in any good garden soil. A good heavy annual dressing of salt in the fall, with some manure, that should be raked off in the spring. A bed 6 by 60 feet is ample for an ordinary family. Give protection in the fall. Market Gardeners, this is the crop that pays. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

Argenteuil. The largest and best variety in cultivation, grown extensively in Paris, the home of the epicurean. Per pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.

Columbia Mammoth. A fine variety, producing White Stocks of large size. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.

B E A N S



Wax Beans.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush Beans. Wax or Butter, (2 lbs. for 100 feet of drill)

Beans should be sown about the 24th of May. Culture: sow in rows two feet apart and three inches apart in the row. Frequent cultivation is necessary. For a continuous supply of beans, repeated sowings should be made at intervals of ten days.

BEANS—continued.

Pkt. 1b. 1b.
Post
Paid

Wardwell's Wax. Very long flat pods, tender; best variety for general purposes. Read what the leading seedsmen of America say of it 5c. 20c. 24c.

Improved Golden Wax or Butter. Very prolific, tender 5c. 20c. 24c.

Black Butter or Wax. The oldest of the Butter Beans 5c. 20c. 24c.

Curries Improved Rust Proof. This variety being free from rust, makes it invaluable, large handsome pods, of the finest quality, golden yellow color, and almost stringless. A Grand variety for Market Gardeners 5c. 20c. 24c.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. This variety is called the giant among Beans, the pods frequently reaching a length of 10 to 15 inches 5c. 25c. 29c.

Detroit Wax. Similar to Golden Wax, splendid variety 5c. 20c. 24c.

BEANS—DWARF, GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

Improved Extra Early Red Valentine. Pods are round and fleshy, and are ready to pick, under favorable conditions in 40 days from germination 5c. 15c. 19c.

China Red Eye. A popular variety, good cropper 5c. 15c. 19c.

Refugee, or Thousand to One. Splendid variety, best for Pickling 5c. 15c. 19c.

Yellow Six Weeks. Very early and prolific, matures quickly 5c. 15c. 19c.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING, WAX, OR BUTTER.

Golden Adalusia Wax. Long, broad and fleshy pods, golden color, fine quality 5c. 25c. 29c.

Black Butter, or Indian Chief. Standard variety, well known, pods golden yellow color 5c. 20c. 24c.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING, GREEN PODDED.

Horticultural or Cranberry. An old and popular variety, equally good in a green state or as a shell bean for Winter use 5c. 20c. 24c.

Lazy Wife's. Probably the best green pole variety, a popular kind for limited gardening 5c. 20c. 24c.

Scarlet Runners. As a pole bean in England, it is no doubt the most popular, it has a thick, fleshy, large pod, and requires an acquired taste to appreciate its fine qualities 5c. 20c. 24c.

Asparagus, or Yard Long. Quite a curiosity, pods attain a length of 18 inches to 2 feet in length, round and glossy. Grow a few for Exhibition 10c.

BEANS—continued.

BEANS—Broad Windsor. A popular variety in Great Britain, used as a shell bean in a green state.

SHELL BEANS FOR WINTER USE.

Pea Beans. The variety that is used so commonly in Lumber Camps, of easy culture.

White Marrowfat. Large cropper, fine for soups, going into meal readily.

Pt.	Lb.	Lb.
		Post Paid
5c.	20c.	24c.
5c.	10c.	14c.
5c.	10c.	14c.

BEET ROOT.

Turnip Beet.

The soil best suited for the culture of the Beet, is that which is rather light, provided it is thoroughly enriched with manure; for main crop sow in the spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills eighteen inches apart and two inches deep. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown as late as June. When plants have attained three or four inches, thin out so that they stand five or six inches apart. Keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing and hand weeding, if necessary. Before freezing weather sets in, the roots may be stored in cellars same as potatoes. One ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Its small upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and colour of the roots, make it popular with everyone who plants it. Top small, upright-growing, so that the rows may be close together; roots globular or ovoid, smooth; flesh bright red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. We believe that the stock of this variety which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other best seed obtainable. **Pkt. 5c.; 1 oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. 75c.**

Fleming's Half-Long Blood. This is an entirely distinct variety and by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground, and it retains its good quality longer than other sorts. We consider this the most valuable variety for winter or spring use. **Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 15c.; 2 oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; 1 lb. \$1.50.**

Improved Long Dark Blood. Tops large; necks small. The dark red roots are large, tapering, growing even with

BEET ROOT—continued

the surface; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet, and remaining so when kept till spring. **Pkt. 5c.; 1 oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 50c.**

Early Eclipse. Tops small, roots nearly globular with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red and zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender especially when young. **Pkt. 5c.; 1 oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 60c.**

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Tops low, small, spreading; roots dark red, interior color purplish-red, zoned with a lighter shade; crisp, tender, sweet, and an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5c.; 1 oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 60c.**

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. The best variety for forcing, and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top; roots very dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with very small tap roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age. **Pkt. 5c.; 1 oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. 75c.**

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI—Mammoth White. English people will recognise the name; those that have never grown this vegetable should give it a trial; very similar to cauliflower, but easier of culture. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Improved Half Dwarf. The plants which are very hardy grow two to three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stock numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. A slight frost improves the quality. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

CABBAGE.

Cabbage requires deep, mellow soil, high manuring and good culture in order to obtain fine solid heads. For early use sow seeds of the early kinds in the hot bed or in a box in the house, in the beginning of March, and when strong



Ey. Etampes Cabbage.

enough transplanted into other hot beds, or sow in a cold frame about end of April, which is prepared as follows: 6 to 8 inches of good rich soil, in a frame, pressed firmly, sow in rows 4 inches apart, about the end of April, when strong enough thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Be sure to give necessary air, and at night throw some straw or other covering to protect them when frosty. By following the above instructions you will have fine,

Fleming's Beet, growing even with

CABBAGE—continued.

strong, healthy plants, ready for planting in the open ground at the end of May. Transplant to rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches asunder in the row, press the soil firmly around the roots, and water copiously. Thorough cultivation during the growing season will give great results.



Ey. Jersey Wakefield
Cabbage.

Jersey Wakefield. Fine market sort. This strain is very popular in the West, and justly so, following the two preceding ones, early, and large, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, very short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both summer and winter. It is the hardest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort. This is one of the oldest sorts in cultivation, and one whose reputation has suffered through the sale of degenerated and inferior stock. We have devoted a great deal of time and labour to the development of the strain I offer, and send it out confident that it is one of the best and purest stocks of cabbages. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.50.

Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem. In many sections, particularly in the East, this is the most popular cabbage grown, and it certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation, particularly for the home garden. It keeps well both under the sun and during the winter, and we think has proved one of the best all-seasons cabbage in cultivation. Plants have very short stems and large leaves, which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Head is large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the long-stemmed, coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Henderson's Summer. Fine succession sort, manure heavy and they will make fine large heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Filderkraut. This is the variety so popular with Hollanders and Germans for making saurkraut. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Danish Cannon Ball. Imported direct from the grower in Denmark, heads round in shape and is a distinct variety in every way of Fall or Winter Cabbage. It is the hardest heading variety in cultivation, and is saleable shortly after Henderson's Summer. Splendid keeper, quality the best. Every plant produces a head. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Express. Very early, may be planted closely. The earliest variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Etampes. Very early, solid heads, excellent. This variety matures ten days later than Express. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.



Danish Ball Cabbage.

Fleming's Premium Flat Dutch. We have taken great pains to maintain and develop the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and offer a very superior strain. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep in the best condition for a long time. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.50.

St. Denis. A fine late French variety, splendid keeper dividing honors with the celebrated Cannon Ball variety, in solidity; very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced, and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as my strain of Mammoth Red Rock can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round and very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Savoy, Cabbage—Drumhead. Very large heads, good keeper, and is certainly the best variety of Savoys. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

CAULIFLOWER.

(One ounce of Seed will produce about 1,500 plants.)

The culture of cauliflower is similar to Cabbage. It delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. Sow seed in the hot bed early in March, and transplant the plants two or three inches apart in boxes, or in the soil of another hot bed, until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, or follow out the instructions for cold frames. Set the plants in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row. If properly hardened they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely or fold down some of the longer leaves over the head to protect it from the sun. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check at any period of its growth. Water well at the time of planting.

CAULIFLOWER—continued.

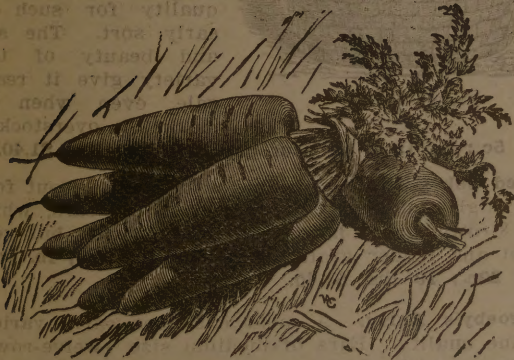
Fleming's Selected Snowball. Imported direct from the originator. This strain stands at the head of Cauliflowers, unsurpassed for beauty and flower, equally good for early and late sowing; for late sowing, a good plan is to sow thick, in rows four inches apart, in the open ground, and when plants are strong, transplant to rows as instructions given above. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pkt. 15c.; Pkt. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.75.



Fleming's Snowball Cauliflower.

Lenormand Short-stemmed. An extra large late variety, with large, well-formed creamy, white heads. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.; oz. 80c.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Similar in all respects to "Early Snowball," and nearly as early. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use, and is superior to most seed sold at higher prices. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pkt. 15c.; Pkt. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.50.

CARROT.

Danver's Half-Long Carrot.

(One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for one acre.)

Earliest Short Horn. The earliest variety in cultivation, good for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about two inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown, and while young and tender. Pkt 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted. Tops of medium size, roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange, flesh orange, becoming yellow in centre but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.

CARROT—continued.

Chantenay. Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper, and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Guerrande or Ox Heart. Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of six inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock. It stands at the head of Carrots for hot bed culture, ready for sale as soon as the earliest, and more saleable during growing season. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.

Danvers. Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of Medium size, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender, and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested, generally conceded to be the best variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.

CELERY.

(One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.)



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID.

CELERY—continued.

For early use, seed should be sown in a box in the house, green-house or hot-bed early in March, and if possible transplanted to hot-beds and cold frames, when plants are strong enough, two inches apart. The ground should be dug deeply and a good supply of well-rotted manure put in the bottom of the rows, rake smooth. For the Dwarf varieties three feet, and the taller sorts four feet between the rows; plant five to six inches apart in the rows. Cultivate well. First operation generally done in August; after the soil has been drawn up with the hoe, it is drawn closer around each plant by the hand, to keep the plants in an upright position and prevent spreading. As plants grow, fill in the earth from the sides to clench the stems, being careful that none get into the heart of the plants. Water copiously during dry weather.

Golden Yellow Self Blanching. This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish-green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavour of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; ¼ lb. \$1.75.**

Evan's Triumph. As grown by us this is one of the best late sorts. This variety is a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, brittle, tender and fine flavoured stalks. It is late, and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep longer than any other sort. We recommend it as worthy of the first place as a late celery. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.**

Henderson's White Plume. This variety is the most popular in all parts of the United States, unsurpassed for Fall and Early Winter use, handsome feathery foliage, with tips of leaves almost white. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Giant Pascal. This is a green leaved variety, developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the south, where it is prized more than almost any other kind. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Red Giant Solid. Of large size and firm, the stalks are thick and crisp; one of the largest and best varieties for main crop. This is the celebrated London variety. As to quality, it is far superior to the other sorts, nine-tenths of the celery consumed in Europe are of the Pink or Red kinds. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.**

CELERIAC.

Turnip Rooted Celery. This is a delicious vegetable. Unlike the ordinary Celery, it is the root that is developed, and is of a very sweet, nutty flavour, entirely free from bitterness; like the celery plant it requires a rich soil and thorough cultivation, grand for soups. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

(1oz. to 100 feet of drill.)

The leaves are used as a Salad, and the roots when dried and roasted make a good substitute for Coffee, it is also largely used in making blends of Coffee; greatly used in Europe, especially France, also in Eastern Canada, where they have establishments for the special preparation of it. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.**

CHERVIL.

Curled. Early and productive. It is very ornamental and may be used like parsley for the decoration of many dishes, fine for seasonings, and in salads. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

CITRON.

For Preserving. A splendid fruit for preserving for winter use. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.**

CORN.

Always add Postage, 4c. per pound, when Corn is to be sent by Mail.

SWEET, OR TABLE VARIETIES.

Mammoth White Cory. One of the largest and best extra early varieties. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine shaped ears, which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked.



Sweet Corn.

Pkt. 5c.; lb. 18c.; lb. post paid 22c.; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

Red Cob Cory. The plants are usually about four feet high and bear two or even three ears, which are 8-rowed, with large, somewhat coarse, but very sweet and tender grain. **Pkt. 5c.; lb. 18c.; lb. post paid 22c.; 10 lbs. \$1.40.**

Crosby's Early. A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears of medium size, twelve-rowed or more, with short, nearly square grains, which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about four feet in height. This is the sort so largely grown in Maine for canning, and it is the use of this variety rather than any peculiarity of soil that has given Maine sweet corn its reputation for quality. **Pkt. 5c.; lb. 18c.; lb. post paid 22c.; 10 lbs. \$1.40.**

Squaw Corn. A native corn, maturing earlier than any other variety. Very sweet and toothsome. **Pkt. 5c.; lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.**

CRESS.

An annual plant much used in salads. Its popularity is due to its hot taste and piquant flavour; it may be sown at any time during the spring and summer, in any kind of soil; fine for winter culture; grown in boxes. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.**

WATER CRESS.

CULTURE—This seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favourable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. The shoots should be cut, not broken off, for market. In summer it is best to keep them closely cut, the oftener the better.

True Water. This is quite a distinct variety of cress, with small, oval leaves, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.**

CUCUMBER.

(One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant one acre.)



Cucumber.

As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, plant in hills from four to six feet apart each way with eight or ten seeds in each hill; cover half an inch deep, smoothing the hill off with the hoe. Keep the soil well stirred, leave three or four plants to the hill. For early use, sow seed in five inch pots in April, after which plunge in hot beds or upon pieces of sod (Grass side down), so that they can be readily transplanted to the open ground about the 24th of May, in dry weather water occasionally, keep free from weeds, pinch off the first flowers. The cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not, if left to ripen, it destroys their productiveness.

Livingston's Emerald. Decidedly an acquisition. Deep green color, remains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping distances. In size it is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart. A profuse bloomer, foliage small and proof against sunburn. Direct from the originator. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb 75c.**

Early White Spine. One of the leading sorts grown by gardeners; used almost entirely for slicing. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.**

Early Cluster. Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.**

Improved Long Green. Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is one of the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long, of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end, as in inferior stocks. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.50.**

CUCUMBER—continued.

Livingston's Cumberland. A cross of Parisian Pickle and Peerless White Spine. Vines are strong, very vigorous and productive; fruit is handsome, one of the best for pickling or for slicing; the color is a rich pea green, flavor very fine. Try this. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

Chicago Pickling. Medium size, pointed both ends, spines very prominent, prolific bearer, deep green color. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.**

Gherkins. The variety so much used in Europe for bottling; this is the true pickling kind. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

EGG PLANT.

When well grown and properly cooked, the Egg Plant is a delicious vegetable. If its good qualities were better known, its cultivation would be more extensive. The cultivation of this plant is similar to that of the Tomato, being tenderer, it requires a sheltered position.

Purple New York Improved. One of the most hardy and prolific varieties. It is very early, at least two weeks ahead of the old purple kind. It is of very fine quality, and is worthy of being extensively grown. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.**

White Egg Shaped. Differs in color only from the purple, the quality is the same. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.**

Early Black Beauty. This variety is a great improvement over the New York Purple, which is grown so largely; plants are healthy during growth and are very fruitful, ten days earlier than the New York Purple. Like all other varieties of Egg Plant they will not stand a check, if they get the least chilled in the earlier stages of growth they seldom recover. Try this for exhibition. **Pkt. 10c.**

ENDIVE.

The Endive is grown and used almost exactly the same as lettuce.

Green Curled Summer. This is a very crisp, tender variety and makes a delightful salad. It is also used for garnishing. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

Green Curled Winter. Hardier than the preceding, coming into use later. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

GARLIC.

A bulbous-rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odour, but much esteemed by some for flavouring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for Garlic Seed, but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions, and plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart, and four inches apart in the rows, and cover two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs and dry in the shade, and lay them out in a dry loft, as you would onions. **¼ lb. 10c. lb. 30c.**

KALE.

Hardy greens for cutting. The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage; excellent greens for Winter and Spring use; frost improves the quality. Cultivate the same as Cabbage. Very popular with Scotch people.



Scotch Kale

KALE—continued

Green Curled Scotch. The best for general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Dwarf Green Curled. German greens. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

KOHL RABI.

CULTURE—Sow in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when established thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavour of each. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb, formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size, it becomes tough and stringy.

Early White Vienna. (Extra for forcing). Very early; small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for table. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Purple Giant. The hardest kind; fine for Stock Feeding. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

LETTUCE.

The most used of all Salads, is of easy culture, being almost free from all disease and insects. It requires a rich, moist soil, and clean cultivation. This will give the quick growth on which depends its appearance, tenderness and flavour. Sow in a hot-bed in early spring; as soon as the ground can be well worked, transplant in good, rich ground, to rows twelve inches apart each way. For a later supply, plant every two weeks from the middle of April until July, choosing varieties according to their heat resistance. If sown to be cut young, sow thickly in drills or broadcast; but if strong, fine heads are desired, sow in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, twelve inches apart, and thin, or transplant, to eight eight inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed makes 2,500 plants.

Fleming's selected Solid Heading Variety. This variety has the greatest reputation in Europe, also in Lower Canada, where Lettuce is extensively grown, being exported in large quantities to New York; is large, solid, very tender, and sweet; one of its strong features is that it seldom runs to seed, which, as all gardeners know, is a very strong feature. Add this to your list. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



Fleming's Cabbage Lettuce.

LETTUCE—continued.

Denver Market. Popular American Good sized, compact heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Hanson. Plant large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of cabbage, and so slow to form a seed stalk that it often fails to seed at all. Outer leaves bright green with prominent light colored veins; inner leaves white and usually curled and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. A standard summer head lettuce. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



Crinkled Lettuce.

Black-Seeded Simpson. A cutting variety of unusual merit; the largest curled variety; for size and market, nothing to equal it. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Big Boston. Equally good for forcing or open ground culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

California Cream Butter. Large, solid, round heads, creamy yellow within, outer leaves light green. I can recommend this variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Grand Rapids. Loose headed variety, valuable for winter forcing, as it seldom damps off. Very popular as an early sort in the Eastern Markets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Cos Lettuce. The Cos Lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavour, they are becoming more and more popular in this country. This is the variety for Amateurs. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

LEEK.

Monstrous. An extra large sort of finest quality, late. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Large Flag. The standard kind, hardy and good. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms.

One of the most profitable crops for the outlay that can be grown; the market is sure, because the supply never equals the demand. Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept at from 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pastures procure good rich soil and store it away. To every bushel of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard,

MUSHROOMS—continued.

and go on until you have a bed twelve to eighteen inches thick. It soon becomes pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is only 85 or 90 degrees. Then make holes, say a foot apart, and put in the spawn, two or three pieces as large as a walnut in each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover the bed with two inches of fresh loam, and over this place three or four inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. Water sparingly when necessary. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect Mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in Mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil. One pound of spawn is sufficient for a bed two feet by six. I would advise Mushroom growers, especially new beginners, to get a book on the subject, written in full by an experienced grower, which I will furnish at a reasonable figure. I will take great pleasure in giving information to those who wish to grow Mushrooms for Market, viz., situation and building of beds, etc.

English Finest Milltrack. Per Brick, 25c., post paid.

MUSTARD.

White French. Used in Salads, when the leaves are young; make repeated sowings. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 15c.**

MELONS, Musk.

The Musk Melon requires somewhat similar treatment to the Cucumber in the open air. Seeds should be sown end of March, in the house, or in a hot-bed, in six inch pots, several seeds in each. After planting in hills, prepared as for Cucumbers, plants should be covered with sashes, or a double window will do, on a box same size as window. Give air through the day when possible, but on the approach of evening should be closed down so as to retain the heat gained during the day; watering must not be neglected. When the vines fill the frame, place a brick under each corner of the frame, raising it sufficiently to allow the leaders room to run. Generally, between 8 and 9 a.m. the sun commences to get strong throw some earth on the glass so as to shade the plants, and protect them from being burnt up. Be careful in this matter as the plants can be ruined very quickly. On good, bright and warm days, push the glass off altogether, covering again at night. In July, remove the frames altogether. Pinch off the first flowers so as to make the vines stronger, and which will give greater returns.

Cantalope, Large Yellow. Salmon colored flesh; this would be the most likely one for outdoor culture. The gardeners on the island of Montreal, sow large quantities, and have great success, and I think the same results can be attained here. Try it. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

Hackensack. Not so large, and flatter at the end than the celebrated Montreal Market Melon, which is so largely exported to the United States. The compiler of this Catalogue will be happy to furnish free to any Market Gardener a few seeds of the justly famous Canadian Melon, for trial. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

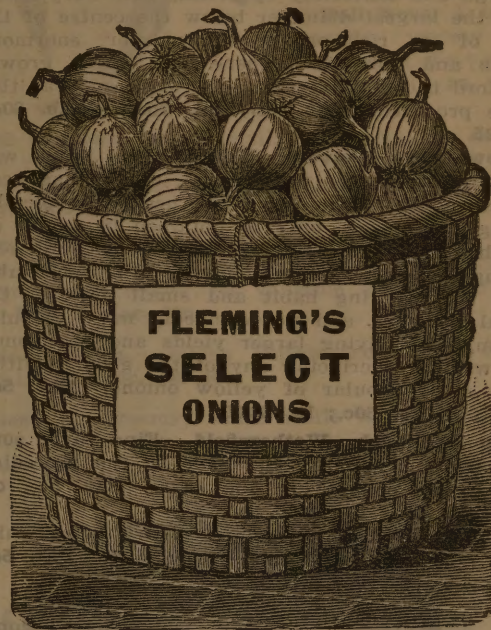
WATER MELONS.

Quebec Earliest. The earliest of all the Water Melons, and of the finest quality; ripe fruit has been gathered in ten weeks from sowing. This variety should do well in the West, as I procured the seed from a northern latitude. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

ONIONS.

(One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 5 pounds to the acre).

I have taken the greatest care in the selection of my stocks of Onion Seed. There are immense quantities of old and carelessly grown seed on the market, and though offered at a low figure, would be dear at any price. I procured my stocks from the leading grower in the Connecticut Valley, which is well known to be the greatest Onion growing State in the Union.



Improved Yellow Onion.

The seed I offer will grow full sized onions the first year. To do this they should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, no matter if the weather is cold, so the soil works up well. This gives them a good start ahead of the weeds and before dry, hot weather sets in. Sow thinly, four or five pounds to the acre, in drills one foot apart, and about ¼ of an inch deep, in strong land, well manured; thin out to stand four or five inches apart in drills, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds. Onions delight in strong, rich deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground.

Pickling Onions should be thinned but slightly, as the closer they are grown, the smaller the bulb will be, which is desirable, and in every case onions should be pulled and left in the ground to dry whenever the stalks lie down, or have been rolled down, to bring them to maturity.

Extra Early Red. The first to ripen, and one of the handsomest of the red sorts. A small or medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; 1b. \$2.00.**

ONIONS—continued.

Large Red Wethersfield. This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, somewhat flattened, oval shaped; skin deep purple-red; flesh purplish-white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soils. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.70.**

Michigan Yellow Globe. Finest shape, best color and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The largest crops of onions are always on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe-shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers, located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks, the largest diameter below the centre of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.25.**

Yellow Globe Danvers. The Danvers onion was originally oval or nearly flat, and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape, but we have by careful selection and breeding developed a strain having to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers, and yet decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow onions. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$2.00.**

Early Red Globe Wethersfield. Fine early sort. This variety is similar in shape to the preceding variety very popular in the east. **Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.**

Southport White Globe. A showy large white variety. A very solid and heavy sort. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 27c.; ¼ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.40.**



Pickling Onion.

Australian Brown. A variety which has become very popular in California because of its good keeping qualities, which are, however, more marked in that climate than in the eastern states. The medium sized bulb is nearly spherical, being slightly flattened, reddish-brown in color and very hard, rather strong flavored. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.40.**

Parsley is used for seasoning soups, meats, etc., for salads and garnishing, also for an ornamental border for the flower garden; it succeeds best in a rich, soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapsing sometimes before it makes its appearance, it should be sown early in the spring in rows one foot apart; sow thick and cover half an inch deep; finally thin to five or six inches in the rows, or transplant and cut back frequently.

Champion Moss. Curled. A beautiful variety. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.**

Fern-Leaved. This makes a very pretty table plant, ornamental as well as useful. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.**

ONIONS—continued.

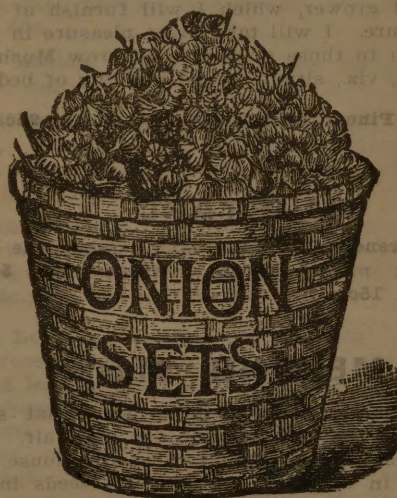
Early White Silverskin. For Pickling; should be sown thickly for small onions. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.**

The following kinds of Onions, which are Imported from Europe, require to be sown in a hot-bed, transplanted to the open ground as early as possible, in rows 18 inches apart, and six to seven inches apart in the rows, when they will at maturity equal the celebrated Spanish Onions in size. They also do fairly well sown in the open ground.

Giant Rocca. Of very delicate flavour, large, round, with light brown skin. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.**

White Flat Mammoth. Flat, six to seven inches diameter, mild, and well flavored. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Giant Prizetaker. A very large Spanish variety, and of good flavor. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.**



Onion Sets. Plant in rows one foot apart, and four to five inches apart in the rows, early in the Spring. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed; the higher price received will repay well the outlay. One quart for 100 feet of drill. White and Yellow each. **Pint 15c.; Quart 25c.; 2 Quarts 45c.**

PARSLEY.

(One ounce for 150 feet of drill.)

Moss Curled Parsley.





Cooper's
Champion
Parsnip.

PARSNIPS.

(One ounce to 125 feet of drill, five, or six pounds for an acre.

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich, well manured ground, well dug. Cultivate similar to Carrots, and thin out to six inches apart in the rows. The roots improve by leaving in the ground over winter, securing enough in pits or the cellar for immediate use.

Improved Hollow Crown. Long, smooth, a standard kind. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.**

Cooper's Champion Hollow Crown. Fine type, broad shouldered and very small heart or core; highly thought of in England. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. 75c.**

ORDER YOUR SEEDS EARLY
and avoid disappointment

Fleming's Selected Seed Potatoes

NOTE—I begin sending out Potatoes as early in spring as safe from frost.

I keep in stock a full line of the best varieties that have been tested as to their several qualities by the Experimental Farms in the West and will be pleased to mail priced circular on application.

The following varieties are a few of the leading sorts I have to offer and are spoken of highly in all parts of the Dominion.

Write for Full List and Special Prices

Earliest Six Weeks. Said to be the earliest Potato extant. It is especially recommended for early marketing; in early stages of growth or in ripe condition the quality is unsurpassel, cooking dry and mealy, as soon as the tubers have attained a marketable size. Tubers flesh color, oval oblong; uniform in size and good keepers. **lb., post paid, 25c.; 3 lbs. post paid 60c.; Peck 75c.; Bushel \$2.50.**

Bovee. Earlier than the Early Rose, and a much more productive variety. The Vine is dwarf and stocky, admitting of close planting; the tubers grow close together in the hill, and are generally

PEPPER. Capsicum.



Long Red Peppers.

This is a tender annual plant of about the same character as the Tomato and Egg Plant, and requires to be started in a hot-bed and planted in a sheltered place about the first of June.

Chili. Very small but prolific, generally used for making pepper sauce. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.**

Large Bell or Bull Nose. A large early variety of pleasant flavour. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.**

Red Cayenne. Pods small, thin, wrinkled, bright coral when ripe, extremely hot acid, much used for pickles, both in the green and ripe state. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.**

Cardinal. A new pepper, with long, curved, tapering pods, unequalled for purity and brilliance of coloring, very tender; a valuable addition to the list. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.**

Golden Dawn. Golden Yellow fruit, very ornamental. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.**

Celestial. Creamy, white while unripe, brilliant scarlet at maturity; makes a fine pot plant. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.**



of uniform size, very smooth, presenting a fine appearance. One of the leading gardeners of Brandon pronounces it as one of the best, being both productive and of first class quality. **lb., post paid, 15c.; 4 lbs., post paid, 60c.; Peck 50c.; Bushel \$1.75.**

White Ohio. Same as Early Ohio, except in color; in many localities they prefer a white potato, this variety will fill the bill in every respect. Try them. **lb., post paid, 20c.; 3 lbs., post paid, 60c.; Peck 60c.; Bushel \$2.00.**

PEAS.

(One pound will sow about 50 feet of drill, two bushels will sow an acre, in drills.)

Peas mature earlier in a light, rich soil; for a general crop, a rich, deep loam, or inclining to clay, would be best. They thrive better if the ground has been manured for a previous crop, but if the ground is poor and requires manuring, use well rotted manure; for the dwarf varieties you can hardly make the soil too rich. When grown for a market crop they are never staked, but are sown in single rows one inch apart and three inches deep, the rows from two to four feet apart according to variety or soil. When grown in gardens they are sown in double rows, six or eight inches apart, the tall ones requiring brush, which is stuck in between the rows. Commence sowing early varieties as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, and continue for a succession every two weeks up to June, discontinuing until the middle of August, when a good crop can be secured by sowing the extra early and early sorts. They should be kept clean with the cultivator or hoe, and earthed up twice during growth. Wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small, hard sorts, and if planted early should have dry soil or they are liable to rot in the ground; they are, however, the sweetest and best flavored varieties.

I procured my Peas from the largest growing district in America, which district exports immense quantities to Europe and United States, all the reliable seedsmen on this continent procure them from the same source. Add 4 cents per pound when wanted by mail.

EXTRA EARLY.

Pkt. Lb. Lb. Peck
Post Paid

Fleming's First and Best. The earliest and most even stock of White Extra Early Peas in existence, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. Vines vigorous and hardy, two to two and a half ft. high, bearing three to seven straight pods, each containing five to seven medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. The seed is medium sized, smooth, yellowish-white

5c. 20c. 24c. \$2.50

Earliest of All, or Alaska. By careful selection and growing we have developed a stock of this smooth, blue pea of unequalled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods, which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excel-



PEAS—continued.

Pkt. Lb. Lb. Peck
Post Paid

lent flavour. Seed small, smooth and bluish-green in color. Matures all the crop at once, and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. The stock I offer is much superior to most on the market

5c. 15c. 19c. 1.50

American Wonder. A variety nearly as early as the First and Best, with stout, branching vines about nine inches high, and covered with well-filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavoured peas. Seed medium sized, much wrinkled and pale green; specially selected stock

5c. 25c. 29c. 2.25

Nott's Excelsior. The best early dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem. The peas in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the Market Gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden; 15 inches

5c. 25c. 29c. 2.25

Gradus. Extra early sort; pods large as Telephone, green peas, luscious, strong vine; this variety is all the rage in the East, and no doubt the best sort of recent introduction; 2½ feet

5c. 25c. 29c. 3.00

Horsford's Market Garden. The vine of this variety is of medium height. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, sweet, dark green peas, which retain their color and sweetness well after canning. Seed rather small and wrinkled. A very desirable variety for canner's use

5c. 15c. 19c. 1.50

Champion of England. Very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas. Height four to five feet; seed light green and much shriveled. Very inferior and mixed stocks of this sort are frequently offered, but when the seed is as well grown and selected as that I offer, I consider the variety equal in quality to any in cultivation, and one of the best of its season, either for the amateur or market gardener

5c. 15c. 19c. 1.50

Improved Stratagem. Most stocks of the large podded semi-dwarf English varieties of peas have been so wanting

PEAS—continued.

Pkt.	1 lb.	1 lb.	Peck
			Post Paid

an uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust American planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock of this, the best variety of that class, which comes true, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of the large podded sorts. The pods are of immense size and uniformly filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality. One of the very best wrinkled varieties for market gardeners; 20 inches 5c. 25c. 29c. \$2.25

Telephone. About 3½ feet in height, earlier than Champion of England, very productive, pods unusually large, filled with peas of the finest quality, tender, sweet and good.

Yorkshire Hero. An abundant bearer of large, sweet peas; an old favorite; 3 feet 5c. 20c. 24c. 2.00

Shropshire Hero. Sturdy vine, bearing large pods, well filled with big, marrow-like seeds; highly recommended;
2½ feet 5c. 20c. 24c. 1.75

PUMPKIN.



Pumpkin.

Sow in good soil in May, when the ground has become warm, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, or in fields of corn, every fourth hill; plant at same time with the corn; if planted near other vines they will hybridize.

Cheese. Productive, flesh yellow, sweet, excellent for pies. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Calhoun. The best Pie Pumpkin, flesh fine grained, rich, sweet. Try it. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.

Cashaw. Very productive, and of good size, pale yellow, sometimes striped. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.

Mammoth Canada. This frequently weighs over 200 pounds, and is of excellent quality; has no superior for culinary purposes, although growing so large. I have procured my seed from a grower in the East, who is a specialist in this variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.

Canada Field. The common, yellow kind, usually grown for stock; equally good for cooking. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

RADISH.

(One ounce for 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds for one acre.)



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped Radish.

Winter varieties should be sown in July and August; like the turnip, they make the most growth in the fall; take out before severe frost; store away in a cool cellar, in sand. With such treatment they will keep all winter, put in cold water before using, which renews their crispness and freshness.

Fleming's Acme Scarlet. Very early, matures in three weeks from sowing, beautiful color and shape. And unsurpassed in quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped. Olive shaped or a little longer, terminating in a small tap root. Skin scarlet; neck small; flesh rose-colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted for forcing or general crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.; lb. post paid 74c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.; lb. post paid 74c.

French Breakfast. A medium-sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and its beautiful color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.; lb. post paid 74c.

White Turnip. Of good size and shape, tender and mild, pure white, makes a nice contrast, to the other varieties, for garnishing purposes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.; lb. post paid 74c.



Olive Shaped Radish.

RADISH—continued.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd. Although this American variety is too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. The roots come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of an inch or more, and so furnish good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then generally taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.; lb. post paid 74c.**

Long Scarlet Short-Top. The standard long variety, although called scarlet, it is of a beautiful crimson tint, and when well grown is delicious. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.**

Scarlet China. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. A very popular winter variety, fine keeper, black skin, pure white flesh. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.**

Black Spanish. Well known variety. fine keeper, black skin, pure white flesh. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.**

RHUBARB.

CULTURE—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil, and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them three to four feet apart each way, each fall mulch with manure. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant, and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to produce the same varieties.

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold at all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

Myatt's Victoria. The most popular and widely known, comes quite true from seed. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Myatt's Linnaeus. Fine variety, large stalks, and excellent flavour. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.**

SALSIFY.**(VEGETABLE OYSTER.**

(One ounce for fifty feet of drill.)

When properly cooked it is a good substitute for oysters in taste and flavour, and is very nutritious. In cooking, the roots are usually boiled, and served with a sauce similar to that used for Parsnips, or they can be mashed and made into fritters. It succeeds best in light, well enriched soil. If it is necessary to use manure, it should be very fine and well rotted. Sow early in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin to four or five inches apart. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter for early spring use. They are best after frost has touched them; take up a supply for winter.

Sandwich Island. Superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger, and more vigorous roots, and altogether a sort destined to replace the older varieties. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.**

SPINACH.

(One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, ten pounds for an acre.)

For Spring use sow early in drills one foot apart, and for succession, every two weeks; as it grows, thin out for use, keeping it clear of weeds. For Fall use sow in August; for Winter use sow in September, in well manured ground; mulch with straw on approach of severe, cold weather.

Large English. One of the best known sorts, very hardy; popular variety for Fall sowing. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.**

Lettuce-Leaved. Large, thick, fleshy leaves tender and well flavored. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.**

Long Standing. This is one of the best, and does not quickly go to seed; leaves deep green, tender and succulent. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.**

Viroflay. An exceedingly large, thick leaved kind, tender and succulent. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 25c.**

SQUASH.

Vegetable Marrow
Squash.

For their perfect development Squash of all kinds require heat, rich soil and a good degree of moisture. Under such conditions they produce very large crops. They are largely used and might be grown and used much more extensively; they are easily grown, produce very large crops, and extend over a long season, some of the

varieties keeping well till Spring. Sow trailing sorts, six to eight feet apart, in hills. Bush varieties three to four feet apart.

Early Golden Bush. This is one of the small, pie-shaped Squashes; when young it is very tender and sweet. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.**

Canada Summer Crookneck. This, as well as the preceding, are not running varieties, and may be planted much closer. It is of fine quality and is very popular. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.**

Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English kind, used very largely while in young, green state. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Vegetable Marrow Long White Bush. The largest of the Vegetable Marrow varieties, an improvement on the trailing variety, is of bush form, so can be planted much closer, say three to four feet apart. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60 c.**

Hubbard. This is too well known to need description, and is almost as popular as ever. Fall and Winter variety, popular in the large markets. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.**

Essex Hybrid. A fine Winter variety, delicious flavor, and a splendid keeper. No doubt a great acquisition to my list. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.**

Faxon. Orange flesh, small seed cavity. The shell almost disappears when cooked, fine flavor and good keeper. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.**

Livingston's New Pie. Flesh sweet, finely grained, has no equal for pies or stewing. Include this in your order. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

Order your Seeds early, so as to avoid delay in Spring.

SQUASH—continued.

Notre Dame Mammoth Selected. Specimens of this have weighed over 200 lbs. Exhibition variety. I have only a limited supply of this sort. If you want size and quality combined, try this. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.**

SHALLOTS.

For use as onions, early in the season. Winter shallots are planted in August, and are ready for use in May following. Spring shallots are chiefly planted where the onion seed plants would be liable to be destroyed by maggots. **Pint 13c.; Qrt. 25c.**

SORREL.

Broad leaved, a hardy perennial plant. The young green leaves are used as Spinach, in early summer, and in Salads. People from across the ocean will recognise the name at once, being, as it were, an old friend. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.**

SWISS CHARD.

Swiss Chard. The leaves can be used in the same manner as Spinach; the mid rib is stewed and served like Asparagus; very ornamental. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.**

TOMATO.

The Tomato Seed that I offer has been procured from the leading Tomato Specialist in America, he having introduced most of the leading and famous varieties in cultivation. The varieties that I have selected will be found suitable in every way for the West, especially my own strain, Fleming's Manitoba King.



Manitoba King.

TOMATO—continued.

CULTURE—For very early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed, house, or greenhouse in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the middle of April. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot, and placing in a window in the house. When the plants are three or four inches high they should be set out four or five inches apart, in another hot-bed or cold frame, or removed into small pots allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden. Transplant to hills four feet apart each way. Water freely at time of planting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings should be very shallow (surface cultivation) or the crop may be badly injured, especially if the cultivator is run too near the plants. Tomatoes will admit of training to stakes or trellises of various kinds, and the fruit is very much improved, not only in appearance, but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake, using stakes five feet high, tying the plants up with wool or other strong, soft twine, keep pinching out side shoots as vines advance in growth. By adopting this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. Good crops can also be obtained by planting at the distance named, and leaving the plants to take care of themselves; but you will get greater results by using stakes.

Fleming's Manitoba King. This is the variety for the West; it has all the points of a perfect Tomato, almost round, perfectly smooth, solid, and bright red in color; another strong point in its favour is its earliness and size; it is larger than the Acme, and ranks amongst the earliest. I can without any hesitation recommend this excellent Tomato for private or commercial use. **Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

Acme. An early ripener, size medium, color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 70c.**

Dwarf Champion. Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color curled and twisted. Fruit borne in clusters, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 80c.**

Atlantic Prize. One of the very earliest of all. The fruit is borne in immense clusters, each vine produces from fifty to sixty large, perfect Tomatoes, large, solid, and of fine quality. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 70c.**

Spark's Earliana. Supposed to be the earliest variety in cultivation up to the present date. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Fruit generally ripens in 85 or 90 days after germination of seed. Fruit borne in clusters of from ten to fifteen in a bunch. Without doubt, a remarkable variety, and is very popular with Market Gardeners. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

Livingston's Beauty. It bears out its name. Fruit very large and showy; color deep red, grows on the vines in clusters, solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 80c.**

TOMATO—continued.

Strawberry, or Ground Cherry. (*Physalis alkengi*). Immensely productive, of fine quality. Excellent for preserving and confectionery in general. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.**

Grape, Cherry, or Currant. Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves; makes a fine pot plant. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.**

Pear-Shaped Yellow. Differing from the Pear-Shaped Red alone in color. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.**

Pear-Shaped Red. Fruit two inches long by one inch diameter, used in pickling in unbroken form. Differing only from the preceding, the yellow, in color, this being red. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.**

Yellow Plum. In shape similar to a plum, very sweet and excellent for preserves. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.**

TOBACCO.

Tobacco Seed should be sown in a box in the house beginning of April, and when plants are fit to handle, transplanted into other boxes, two or three inches apart, then transplant to cold frames in May, four or five inches apart. In June plant in hills four feet each way. After planting water copiously and cover the plants for a couple of days from the sun, so as to allow them a chance to establish themselves.

The three following varieties have been experimented with, and were found to be adaptable to the West.

Big Havana. A Hybrid Havana Tobacco. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, and delightful flavor. The earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Its extreme earliness makes it desirable for the West. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.**

Cannelle, or Cinnamon Scented. Very hardy and early, and being a small plant, may be grown much closer than the large kinds. Fine variety to blend with other tobaccos. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.**

White Burley. Leaves very light yellow, splendid for blending with the preceding variety. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.**

TURNIPS.

Early White Turnip.

(One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, two pounds for an acre.)

Early Turnips for the table should be sown as soon as the ground is quite dry in spring, in good, rich soil. In poor soil Turnips become woody and tough. Make successive sowings until end of July, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, thin out to six or nine inches in the rows.

TURNIPS—continued.

Strap-Leaf White Top. The leading variety in Eastern markets; good size. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.**

Snowball, or White Stone. Early, medium size, fine grained, tender and sugary. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.**

Robertson's Golden Ball. The best early yellow variety in cultivation; quality excellent, very popular in large markets on account of its color and sweetness. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.**

Extra Early Milan. One of the earliest; in shape flat, white with purple top. A very superior variety. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.**

SWEET HERBS.

Every garden should have a few Herbs. They are, as a general rule, easily grown, and not only useful but very ornamental, and in most cases aromatic.

CULTURE—Sow seeds early as possible in spring in shallow drills, fifteen inches apart; when up a few inches thin out from twelve to eighteen inches according to the variety, or transplant. They should be cut or pulled up on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up to dry; hang in a cool loft or garret until needed for use. Many of the varieties are perennial and will live for years.

Anise. An annual plant, of which the seeds are used for flavoring. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

Caraway. The ripe seeds and sometimes the leaves are used for flavoring. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

Coriander. The seeds are used for flavoring, and in the manufacture of confectionery and liqueurs. An annual plant. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

Fennel. The clasping base of the leaves is used like celery uncooked, and the seed is sometimes used as seasoning. Perennial. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

Saffron. Well known; hardy. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

Sage. The leaves are extensively used in various culinary preparations. Perennial. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

Savory Summer. An annual plant. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

Sweet Basil. The leaves are very aromatic, and are used as a condiment, a seasoning, and sometimes as a medicine; handsome appearance, pyramidal form. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.**

Sweet Marjoram. A well known herb. An annual plant. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

Winter Thyme. Perennial. Fine for seasoning; a tea also is made from the leaves for nervous headache. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS & ROOTS.

Artichoke, Jerusalem. Look in Vegetable List for description. **Lb. 15c.**

Asparagus, Argenteuil. Per doz. 35c.; per 100 \$1.40.

Asparagus, Columbia Mammoth. Per doz. 35c.; per 100 \$1.40.

Horse Radish Roots. Per doz. 50c.

Rhubarb Roots. Three good varieties, Lumaeus, Tottle's Impd., Strawberry. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.

VEGETABLE PLANTS and ROOTS—continued.

- ***Brussell Sprouts.** Leading sorts. Per 100 \$1.00.
 ***Cabbage Plants.** Leading kinds. Per 100, 70c.
 ***Cauliflower Plants.** Leading kinds. Per 100, \$1.50
 ***Celery Plants.** Best varieties. Per 100, \$1.00.
 ***Cucumber Plants.** In pots, several varieties, 25c. per pot.
 ***Egg Plant.** Three varieties, 25c. per doz.
 ***Melon Plants.** Three varieties. 25c. per pot.
 ***Tomato Plants.** All the leading varieties. \$2.00 per 100.
 ***Tobacco Plants.** Three varieties most suited to the West. 25c. per doz.
 ***Pepper Plants.** Several of the leading varieties. 25c. per doz.

*Ready for shipment beginning of June.

- Box Elder, or Manitoba Soft Maple.** ½ lb. 35c.; lb. 60c.
Buck Thorn (Rhamnus Frangula). Oz. 35c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.75.
Cotoneaster Vulgaris. Oz. 50c.
Ginnalian Maple. (Asiatic Maple). Oz. 50c.; ¼ lb. \$1.75.
Lilac. Oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; ½ lb. \$2.00.
Manitoba Green Ash (Fraxinus Veridis). Oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; ½ lb. \$2.00.
Manitoba White Elm (Ulmus Americanus). Oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; ½ lb. \$2.00.
Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera Tartarica). Oz. 45c.; ¼ lb. \$1.50.
Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana Arborescens). Oz. 35c.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; ½ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$3.50.

Fleming's Selected Field Root Seeds

To ensure
Big Returns
Sow
Fleming's
Tested
and
Reliable
Seeds.

Root Seeds by Mail. Prices quoted POST PAID include Postage.

While the growing of Corn and the Silo System is strongly advocated, it is a well known fact that many sections of Canada are better adapted for growing roots than Corn, even supposed that Corn could be successfully harvested. I advise the sowing of both. They are equally good under climatic influences. The sowing of the choicest seeds is of the most importance, the farmer must perform his part also to meet with success in growing roots. The land must be thoroughly and deeply cultivated, a heavy application of manure applied the previous Fall, or its equivalent in artificial manure, will add materially to the results.

20 Years
Experience
in the
Seed
Business
in
the
West.

The Seeds that I offer in this department have been selected with the greatest care, for their several qualities; from the results of experiments made at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

Please note that I pay postage on all seeds in packets and ounces. When seeds in bulk are wanted by mail, 4c. per pound must be added to the price given, note postpaid prices.

CARROTS.



Fleming's White Carrot.

Sow in drills soon as ground can be tilled. Three to four pounds for an acre.

Fleming's Selected Half Long White. No doubt the best Field Carrot in cultivation; Immense cropper, fine feeding quality, and easily harvested. It is smooth, splendid shape, seldom exceeds twelve inches in length, with broad, heavy shoulder. This variety originated in Canada, at Bowmanville, Ontario; this is the stock feeder's Carrot. 2 oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; ½ lb. 25c.; lb. 50c.; lb. post paid 54c.

Guerande, or Oxheart. (Intermediate in size). As a general purpose Carrot this variety will fill the bill; good as an early or main crop sort, fine for table use, heavy yielder, and fine for stock. (See general list). Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.; lb. post paid 74c.

Danvers. This is the heaviest cropping Intermediate Red Carrot, for main crop, perfect in shape and quality, having a small pith makes it very desirable as a table variety, being a heavy yielder; invaluable for stock feeding. (See General List.) Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.; lb. post paid 69c.

Improved Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use, on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots shorter, thicker, and smoother than those of the Long Orange, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.; lb. post paid 49c.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root white-green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots are of large size, and the variety is extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 10c.; lb. 35c.; lb. post paid 39c.

Fleming's Sugar Beets and Mangels are renowned for size and quality.

SUGAR BEETS for Cattle.

(Five to six pounds will sow an acre same culture as Mangel.)

Sugar beets are extensively grown for feeding stock, almost as heavy yielders as the mangel, and more nutritive, being extremely rich in sugar, enhances their value for fattening and dairy products. The two varieties I offer have a world wide reputation.

King of the Danes. This superb variety is the best of all the Red Danish Sugar Beets, and will grow nearly as heavy a crop as Mangel, similar to the Giant Intermediate Mangelni shape, with a heavy shoulder tapering to a point. Denmark carries a reputation second to none for her dairy products. Canada is her closest competitor, and to compete successfully with that country, we should feed dairy cattle with similar foods. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.; lb. post paid 34c.

Klein Wanzleben. This is the variety of sugar beet, so extensively used in sugar making in Germany, and was proved by analytical tests by the leading chemists of the beet sugar factories, to be of the highest sugar producing qualities; scientific investigations being fully sustained by the practical result of sugar making in the factories, having such a record, makes it inestimable as a stock food. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c., post paid 29c.

MANGEL.

(Five to six pounds will sow an acre.)

CULTURE—Sow in rows two to three feet apart and thin out from ten to twelve inches in the row. Add 4c. per pound when ordered to be sent by mail.

Fleming's Improved Mammoth Long Red.

An improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker, and are deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller tops. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.; lb. 34c.

Golden Tankard. One of the most nutritious varieties in cultivation; deep yellow flesh, tankard shaped; very productive; valuable for dairy farming. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Champion Yellow Globe. Very fine, large and productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.



Fleming's Mammoth Mangel.

MANGEL—continued.

Fleming's Selected Giant Yellow Intermediate. Is the most popular and best variety for the west. A very heavy cropper. Roots are solid, rich in feeding qualities, and it is a splendid keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. post paid 20c.; lb. post paid 34c.

SWEDISH TURNIP.

(Two to four pounds will sow an acre.)

When required by mail add 4c. per pound.

CULTURE—Turnips of all kinds delight in a soil of loamy quality. Our West being suitable in every respect for their culture. Farmers should grow them in quantities. Equally good for table use or stock feed.

A SAFE GUARD.

One of the most important matters for the farmer to consider is the quality of seeds he sows. By sowing Fleming's Selected Seeds he is safe as the Bank of England.

Twenty years' experience is at your disposal.

PURPLE TOPPED VARIETIES.

Fleming's Clyde Improved Of large size and perfect form; hardy and keeps well; unsurpassed for the table, finest kind for light land, very popular, must be grown on light land to meet with success, extensively grown in turnip growing districts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. post paid 20c. lb. post paid 34c.

Champion. One of the hardiest, a heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.

Fleming's Swede. Red Mangel.

ard kind. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.

Elephant. Very large oval shaped, very highly recommended. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Laing's. Has always been regarded as the best table variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.; lb. post paid 34c.

Swirings Selected. The oldest and still one of the best standard. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top. One of the finest in cultivation; perfect in form and quality, a great cropper and keeps well. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.

BRONZE AND GREEN TOPPED VARIETIES.

Hartley's. Splendid variety, fine quality, very popular in European markets. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

SWEDISH TURNIP—continued.

Green Top. Very heavy, solid, large kind, uniform and good. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Bronze-Top Haszard. Very large, solid, sweet table variety, one of the best. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Kangaroo. A variety of recent introduction of the Elephant type, and a great yielder. Excellent variety for the West. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Remember my Special Collections at greatly reduced prices.

Order your Seeds early, so as to avoid delay in Spring.

TURNIP.**YELLOW AND WHITE VARIETIES.**

The following varieties can be sown four to six weeks later than the Swedes, and make fine stock feed for Fall and early Winter.

Yellow Aberdeen, Purple top. A fine table turnip, popular in Scotland both for table use and stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Yellow Aberdeen, Green Top. Similar to the preceding. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

White Globe. A popular large kind, useful for late sowings. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Mammoth Purple Top. Like the grey stone, but much larger. Fine variety for feeding early in the season. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Fleming's "Broadlands" Lawn Grass

Direction for Preparing and Sowing Lawns

To form a good close velvety turf is sometimes a difficult matter and careful preparation of the ground proposed to be laid down for a lawn is necessary, and dug to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches according to the nature of the soil; the surface must be made entirely level and firm with a heavy roller and afterwards carefully raked to remove stones, etc. The greatest care should be taken to give a uniform foundation at a uniform depth and to make the upper six inches everywhere the same and of uniform structure of good garden soil, and if the land is stony a supply of good mould should be spread over it to the depth of 2 or 3 inches and the whole thoroughly enriched with well rotted manure.

After the ground has been made thoroughly fine and clean, a heavy roller should again be used to make it perfectly level, it should then be raked and the seed sown, about 60 to 80 lbs. to the acre.

When the grass has taken well, it can be kept in good order by repeated mowing and rolling, occasional top dressing and cleaning with a lawn rake.

It will sometimes happen that annual weeds, indigenous to the soil come up, these can be checked if not destroyed by mowing them off as soon as they make their appearance; dandelions and daisies too, will often appear and these may be cut out, each one singly.

For lawns requiring improvement, it is only necessary to sow fresh seed at the rate of about 20 lbs. per acre, either in the spring or autumn, using a small tooth rake and rolling afterwards.

On Lawn Tennis Grounds, where turf has become bare through constant use, a thick sowing of seeds on the bare spots will renew it. A slight dressing of fine manure over the whole ground late in the fall will be found beneficial. Mowing alone will not ensure a good bottom, it should also have the compression which a roller only can give.

Fleming's "Broadlands" Lawn Grass. Is composed of hardy and fine grasses, that have been experimented with in the West, for their several qualities. I do not pretend to say that it is the finest mixture ever offered to the public but I am within bounds when I state that there is none better. One pound will sow twelve by fifteen feet, sixty to eighty pounds per acre. lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.

Fleming's Lawn Dressing. Is a perfect fertilizer, either for new lawns or for top dressing old ones, it will give the grass a luxuriant appearance, you avoid also the risk of sowing noxious weeds, which cannot be avoided when applying barn yard manure. lb. 10c.; 5 lbs. 35c.; 10 lbs. 60c.

Fleming's General List of Grasses and Clovers

Prices quoted are cash with order in Brandon—subject to market changes without notice.

Heavy Cotton Bags 25c. each, and good quality at 20c. each.

**Get Your
Cattle into
Prime
Condition
By giving
Them
Fleming's
Permanent
Pasture**

Farmers should never make the serious mistake of sowing inferior seed—it is extravagance in its grossest form.

The Department of Agriculture is doing everything in its power to impress on the farmers the wisdom of only sowing pure seeds of all kinds.

Farmers of intelligence know well that to obtain good and paying results that they must sow only the best seed to be obtained.

As heretofore I have made it a strict rule only to sell the choicest seed obtainable, which is the only plan to protect the Farmer in his seed purchases.

In my experience with Western Farmers they require but little argument to convince them that poor seed is dear at any price.

The choicest grades of Timothy and Clover Seed should not only be free from weeds, but be bright and plump. Seed having these great points, if covered uniformly, will all sprout at the same time and will give good results in yield of hay or pasture.

This is the quality of Seed I offer to my patrons; the cost is very little more per acre than cheap grades. My source of supply comes from an up-to-date firm, who have specially equipped machinery and make a specialty of recleaning seed. Thus I am able to serve my patrons with the best.

Timothy (Phleum Pratense). A well known and most valuable hay grass, 10 to 12 pounds will sow an acre. **Lb. post paid 15c.; 25 lbs. \$2.50; per 100 lbs. \$9.00.** Write for special prices.

Red Top (Agrostis Vulgaris). Hardy Perennial Grass. It succeeds best in moist soils, although adapting itself to most soils. When used for permanent pasture it forms a close sod. **Lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.**

Canadian Blue Grass. (Poa Compressa). Hardy perennial, excellent for pasture, forms a close sod, very similar to the Kentucky Blue Grass, excepting that the stem hardly grows as strong. **Lb. 15c.; lb. post paid 19c.**

Kentucky Blue Grass. (Poa Pratensis). Thrives best on dry, gravelly soil; good pasture grass, very early, yielding abundant herbage; valuable in permanent pastures. **Lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.**

Sheep Fescue. (Festuca O'vina). A fine pasture grass; a small proportion should be added to permanent pasture mixtures, especially where sheep are kept. Very useful for dry uplands or rough ground. Grows in tufts. **Lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.**

Hard Fescue. (Festuca Duriuscula). A very desirable pasture grass, and adapts itself to most kinds of soil, especially to those that are light and dry. Dwarf growth, forms a close sod. **Lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.**

Meadow Fescue. (Festuca Pratensis). A very strong and vigorous grass; the herbage is tender and succulent, and makes a fine quality of hay as well as pasture; suitable for heavy loams or clay. A very valuable grass which I strongly recommend. **Lb. 20c.; lb. post paid 24c.**

Brome Grass. (Bromus Inermis). Well known in the West. **Lb. 15c.; lb. post paid 19c.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$11.00.**

Western Rye Grass. Without doubt the most valuable variety of grass for the Western farmer, on account of its being a native, thriving under every condition, producing an unsurpassable quality of Hay; it is also fine for pasture; cut on the green side, very easily cured. A strong point in its favour is that it can be killed with one plowing. One bushel will sow an acre. **Lb. 15c.; lb. post paid 19c.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. 5.25; 100 lbs. 10.00.**

Hungarian Grass. Annual. For dry seasons it is invaluable; succeeds well in poor soil and is a heavy producer, making a fine quality of Hay, which should be cut when the heads begin to form. Used extensively also for cutting green. Generally harvested in about sixty days. Half bushel will sow an acre. **Lb. 10c.; lb. post paid 14c.; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.25.**

Millet. Similar to Hungarian Grass, abundant foliage, and makes a rapid growth. **Lb. 10c.; lb. post paid 14c.; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.25.**

Fleming's Permanent Pasture Grass. Contains my Special Mixture of Grasses and Clovers of the purest qualities to be obtained, that are hardy and suitable to this climate. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, so as to attain the greatest results. If the above is carried out, you will get a pasture, under fair conditions, that will last for years. Twenty pounds will sow an acre. **Lb. 25c.; lb. post paid 29c.; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**

CLOVERS.

Clover Prices. I have quoted up to 10 lbs. Please send for special quotations on larger quantities. All prices on clovers are subject to market changes without notice.

It has been proven that clover to a certain extent can be grown in our West.

Write for Special Prices on Timothy Clover, Rye, Grass, etc.

CLOVERS—continued.

If their value and different uses were more commonly known, they would be in greater demand. All farmers know the value of White Clover as a sod maker, while Mammoth and Alsike are the clovers for increasing the heft of hay. For pasture and pasture mixtures they are of inestimable value. Then as a green manure they have no equal. It is up to the farmers of the West to avail themselves of this good utility plant.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) Common or Medium clover, a leading variety for pastures or meadows. Twelve to fifteen pounds will sow an acre when used alone. **Lb. post paid 29c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**

Long Late Red or Mammoth Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense perenne*.) (Pea Vine Clover.) Yields an enormous bulk. This variety is largely used in hay mixtures, preferable to the preceding one as it grows stronger and ripens later. Valuable for reclaiming exhausted land by plowing under as a green manure. Twelve to fifteen pounds will sow an acre when used alone. **Lb. post paid 29c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**

When ordering Grain Clovers etc. send sufficient for bags.

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) A very nutritious fodder, and is the best variety for moist soils, valuable for sowing with other clovers and grasses as it forms a thick bottom, and increases the yield of hay. I recommend it to be mixed with either the Red or Mammoth, in the proportion of 2 to 5 lbs. in all hay mixtures. Eight to ten pounds will sow an acre, when used alone. **Lb. post paid 29c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25.**

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*.) The variety used in lawn mixtures, as it forms a fine, close sod. It is also valuable when mixed with other clovers and grass seeds for pasture. Eight lbs. will sow an acre when sown alone, 1-3 the quantity when sown with other grasses. **½ lb. post paid 20c.; 1 lb. post paid 34c.; 10 lbs. \$2.75.**

Lucerne or Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*.) With favorable conditions this is a very valuable clover. Yields enormously, and is a sweet and nutritious fodder, according to reports it is doing well in the West. Sow early in spring to secure a good stand before winter, and mow frequently during the season. **Lb. 20c.; 1 lb. post paid 24c.; 10 lbs. \$2.00.**
(20 to 25 lbs. will sow an acre.)

Fleming's Seed Grain

Carefully Selected and Specially Grown for Seed.

In comparing my prices for Grain, etc., with other seed houses, please bear in mind that the seed I offer has been grown by leading well known farmers, also is re-cleaned by specially constructed machinery.

TAKE NOTE—Order early as the market prices fluctuate rapidly. My prices are based upon cost of present supplies.

For Large Quantities Please Write for Special Quotations

It is astonishing how little attention is paid by the average farmer to the quality of grain he sows.

It would be difficult to compute the annual loss to the Dominion resulting from the sowing of low grade seed grain. Farmers should certainly remedy this by sowing only the choicest seed obtainable.

Prices quoted in this catalogue for Grain, etc., are F. O. B. Brandon. When goods are to be shipped to flag stations, freight charges must be included.

COTTON BAGS—Wheat and other seeds requiring bags, are shipped in the best quality of cotton bags at 25c. each, which is the actual cost to me.

Red Fife Wheat

Write for
Special
Quotations
on Large
Quantities.

No. 1 Hard This is the variety that has given Manitoba her famous name as a wheat centre. I have procured my stock from several prominent farmers, renowned for the quality of their pure Red Fife. It has been re-cleaned specially for seed grain.

Farmers of the West you should grow only this variety, and sow only the purest, which can be obtained from Fleming's Seed Store.

Foreign as well as domestic trade demand No. 1 Hard Fife.

Red Fife No. 1 Hard. Per Bushel \$1.25; 10 Bushels \$1.15. Bags extra.

Preston Wheat. A cross between Red Fife on the Ladoga; it is a bearded variety, and spoken of highly. Write for prices.

White Fife. A well known variety; it is spoken highly of in districts affected by early frosts, generally a little earlier than Red Fife. **Bushel \$1.50; 10 Bushels \$1.25; Bags extra.**

Fall Wheat. Kansas Hard. Probably the best variety. **Bushel \$1.75. Bags extra.**

OATS.

American Banner. As a general purpose variety it stands at the head of all, being suitable for all parts of the West. Pure, re-cleaned seed. Order Now. 1 bushel 85c.; 5 bushels \$4.00; 10 bushels or more 75c.

Newmarket. A leading variety and a good yielder, white variety, with large branching heads. 1 bushel 90c.; 5 bushels \$4.25; 10 bushels or more 80c.

Bristol Black. Of recent introduction, enormous yielder; heavy rain storms will not lodge it. In districts where it has been grown farmers were greatly impressed with it, being convinced that it will endure more hardship and exposure than White Oats, and still make a good crop. Lb. post paid 25c.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND ORDER AT ONCE.
THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED.

All my Seed Grain is re-cleaned by a leading Miller in Brandon.

BARLEY.

(Bags 25c. extra.)

Barley should be more extensively grown in the West. It can be sown considerably later than Wheat, yields largely, matures quickly, and makes grand feed.

Mensury Six Rowed. This is the standard variety for the West; stools well, heavy yielder, stiff straw, and produces large heads of grain. Bushel 90c.; 2 bushels \$1.75. For larger quantities, please write.

Duckbill Two Rowed. The leading Two Rowed Variety; plump kernels and bright, stiff straw. bushel \$1.40.

Hulless Black. Matures quickly; good cleaning crop for reclaiming land. \$2.00 per bushel of 60 lbs.

Improved Hulless White. Yields well; fine grain for feeding hog, cattle, poultry, etc. The straw makes good hay; stools wonderfully. 1 bushel will sow an acre. 1 bushel \$2.25.

INDIAN CORN FOR FORAGE

(Half-a-Bushel will Sow an Acre in Hills, One to One-and-a-Half Bushels in Drills)

I have selected only the varieties of merit, that are suitable and have been tested as to their adaptability to our Western climate.

Indian Corn is the principal forage plant used for susilage. It produce more succulent food per acre than any other forage plant and at a much less cost.

A gentleman formerly connected with the Experimental Farm recommends that corn should be stooked (as is done in Minnesota) preferably to Siloing. He states that Silo's have not proved a success, owing to our severe weather.

One very important point to be observed is that the varieties recommended in my list don't require to be planted, so close as the large varieties. The large varieties require from 3 to 3½ feet apart, while the varieties I have selected require only 2¼ to 2½ feet apart.

Without a doubt the tall growing Dent varieties produce more weight per acre than the Flint varieties, but the drills of the latter being a foot, more or less, narrower, the difference in favor of the tall growing sorts is not so great as might be expected.

I also strongly recommend that farmers should try a small quantity of Sugar Corn, it is very much more nutritious than Flint or Dent varieties. Fed in a green state cattle will not eat up clean the butts of any but Sugar Corn.

Salzer's North Dakota. A very popular white variety, large ears, very early, matures well in the West, and grows a heavier crop of forage than any of the early Flint sorts. Six to eight feet in height. 2 lbs. post paid 25c.; bushel \$1.75.

Pearce's Early Prolific (Yellow.) A fine variety, prolific, leafy, and yielding a heavy amount of well matured, sweet fodder. ½ bushel 90c.; bushel \$1.75.

Compton. A tall, yellow flint corn that will do for either grain or forage. One of the earliest, and produces large ears. As a general purpose Corn is admirably suited for the West. ½ bushel 90c.; bushel \$1.75.

Longfellow. This resembles the Compton, and answers a similar purpose. Very early, producing handsome ears. A great favorite in the East with Dairymen. ½ bushel 90c.; bushel \$1.75.

Canada Yellow. Our Native Yellow Corn, fine for forage, which is also sure to produce ripe ears. 7 to 8 feet. ½ bushel 90c.; bushel \$1.75.

Canada White. Like the preceding variety, a Native of Canada, the ears are very much larger; both varieties are very early. ½ bushel 90c.; bushel \$1.75.

Remember my Special Collections at greatly reduced prices.

Fleming's Selected Seeds are renowned for purity and excellence.

Corn
is the
Heavy
Weight
amongst
Fodder
Plants.

Ask for quotations on "Fleming's Stock Food" in quantity.

Rape

For Cattle,
Sheep and
Hogs it
Has no
Equal.

Dwarf Broad Leaved Essex

I have procured my stock from the foremost grower in England, and feel confident that it will give the utmost satisfaction.

Six pounds will sow an acre broadcast, if to be sown in drills like turnips, 2 to 3 lbs.

In order to get a full paying result in either case, the land should be thoroughly manured. It can be sown in June or early in July, so that its advantage as a catch crop are apparent. The greatest results are obtained by feeding it off the field with Sheep or Hogs. For fattening Lambs in the Fall no other forage plant can be grown so cheaply or produce equal returns as Rape.

Farmers in Ontario use it extensively for feeding to Sheep and Hogs, especially Sheep. Ontario exports annually large numbers of Sheep to Europe, and, as we are aware, they have to be in first-class condition, which goes to prove that Rape should be more widely known amongst our Western Farmers.

Rape Points to Ponder over

It is of the easiest culture; seed costs almost a nominal figure. Its properties fill all requirements, namely: richness, fattening qualities, productiveness, etc., and leaves the soil in good condition, probably more so than any other forage plant.

As a Forage Plant

Sow a couple of acres for pasture and feed a small quantity of grain each day. In a month after sowing hogs can be turned on it; all reports agree that Pigs gain weight faster on this plant than any other fodder. It can be used to good advantage as an after crop.

Used as a Summer Fallow

Sow rape early in July after the soil has been thoroughly cultivated during the early season. When the plants are well up turn the cattle on, it improves and protects the soil from getting burnt up, it also holds the snow in winter, which, as all farmers know, is of the greatest importance.

Fleming's Selected Broad Leaved Dwarf Essex Rape. (True to Name). It may be equalled, but not surpassed. **Lb. 10c.; 1b. post paid 14c.; 10 lbs. 90c.; 25 lbs. \$2.00.**

SPELTZ or EMMER.

There is a steady and increased demand for this reliable and hardy Grain. It yields good, and is highly thought of for feeding stock; it stands wet weather without the least injury to the grain, and is not affected by spring frosts; it is also free from rust. Sow it at the same time as Wheat, 60 to 70 pounds to the acre. **2 lbs. post paid 25c.; 25 lbs. 60c.**

FLAX, Seed.

(Thirty pounds will sow an acre.)

For sowing, feeding, and medicinal purposes. **Peck 60c.; bushel \$2.00.**

BUCKWHEAT.

One of the best grains for Poultry Food; also used extensively for culinary purposes. It is stated by a gentleman of experience and ability, resident in Brandon, that Buckwheat can be grown as well here as in the Eastern Provinces. Fine for Bees.

Japanese. This variety has given the greatest satisfaction of all recent introductions; very heavy producer, and kernels are much larger than the older varieties. Seed is dark in color. **Peck 50c.; bushel \$1.75.**

Silver Hull. A very popular variety. A fine, clear flour is produced from this notable kind. **Peck 50c.; bushel \$1.75c.**

Tares or Vetches. Valuable as a green fodder for Horses and Milch Cows; sow soon as the snow goes. It is the earliest spring-sown forage plant fit for use of any. Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Tares and one-third bushel of Oats for an acre. The Oats keep the Tares from lodging. **Peck 65c.; bushel \$2.25.**

Spring Rye. Used generally as a catch crop, to sow where other Grains have failed. If for Grain Culture, the same as Wheat, and if for Fodder, cut when it commences to head; having a dual usefulness makes it valuable for Mixed Farming. **\$1.75 per bushel.**

SUN FLOWER.

Mammoth Russian. The largest variety of Sunflower. A fine effect can be made by growing them as a hedge plant, say six to ten feet wide, and as many feet in length as desired. An excellent and cheap food for fowl. All farmers should plant this, even if only for Chicken Feed; it produces an immense crop, heads grow to a large size, often measuring from ten to fifteen inches in diameter, and full of seed. Sow early in spring. One gallon of seed will sow an acre. **Pkt. 5c.; 1b. 10c.; 1b. post paid 15c.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**

WILD RICE.

(For Seeding Lakes or Lagoons.)

CULTURE—Sow in water from six inches to five or six feet deep. Soft black mud bottom preferred, but must be mud. Work the bottom over carefully and pick out the best places. Sow as you would any grain. Where pond lilies grow, it will begin to grow the day it is sown. Avoid a windy day, the rice being light. After being on the water a few minutes, it gets wet and sinks to the bottom. If sown in a river, avoid the current as much as possible, sow in bays, or lagoons. The rice is a self-sower in the fall; the seed drops off when ripe and the old stalks sink to the bottom, decompose, and make manure for the seed. **Lb. 25c.; 1b. post paid, 29c.; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. post paid \$2.40.**

Remember my Special Collections at greatly reduced prices.

PEAS.

(2 to 2½ bushels will sow an acre.)

It has been demonstrated fully that Peas can be brought to the greatest perfection in our West; and certainly should be more extensively grown.

Notes on Peas, taken from Bulletin, No. 81, page 20, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.:—

"Canadian Pea Fed Bacon, so extensively advertised in Great Britain, would appear to indicate the superior value of this much sought after farm product, for firm bacon production. It should, however, never be fed alone, and further, the peas should always be ground. The most suitable feeds for mixing along with Pea Meal are Ground Oats, Barley, Corn, Bran, or Shorts."

Peas leave the land in fine condition for succeeding crops. When sowing, a very popular way is to mix a small quantity of oats with them, which prevents them from lodging.

Canada White. Early, very productive, fine for general purposes, and the best variety for making soups. Large quantities are shipped annually to Europe. **Bushel \$2.00.**

Golden Vine. A very productive variety. **Bushel \$1.70.**

Prince Albert. Larger than the preceding, and equally productive. **Bushel \$1.80.**

Mummy. Very productive, highly recommended. **Bushel \$1.80.**

Black Eyed Marrowfat. Grown extensively by market gardeners for selling in a green state; heavy yielder, peas large and of a fine quality. **Bushel \$1.80.**

Prussian Blue. One of the most profitable to raise for cooking purposes; an excellent variety. **Bushel \$2.00.**

Cow Peas. A valuable sort, popular as a green manure, forage and hay crop. Poor, sandy, or light land can be much improved by using it as a fertilizer. **Bushel \$3.00.**

Order your Seeds early, so as to get first choice.

BIRD SEED.

The seeds that I offer are fresh and have been recleaned by special machinery, which is of vital importance as old and musty seed will kill pet stock rapidly.

Canary	..	..	..	..	per pound	10c.
Hemp	..	..	..	..	" "	10c.
Millet	..	..	..	..	" "	10c.
Maw	..	..	..	..	" "	25c.

Lettuce	..	..	..	per lb.	50c.
Sunflower	..	..	..	" "	10c.
Mixed Bird Seed	..	..	..	" "	10c.

Add 4c. per pound when to be sent by Mail.

Flower Seed Department

I have given close attention to this department and have secured the best strains obtainable in Europe and America. Many of the failures with flower seeds are caused by lack of proper conditions. If the directions below are followed out success is assured.

Flowers which should be started indoors include many of the brightest summer flowers, such as Asters, Dianthus, Phlox, Heliotrope, Lobelia, Salvia, Celosia, Verbena, Pansies, etc. The best mode is to sow in seed pans or boxes (about 2 to 2½ inches deep), filled to the depth of an inch with broken pots, coal, cinders, or any coarse material, so as to furnish good drainage, then an inch of finely sifted soil on the top of same. Press firm and evenly, water thoroughly day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface, using judgment in the covering; the fine seeds should be merely covered, the larger seeds from ¼ inch to ½ inch and pressing firmly, cover with glass or a piece of brown wrapping paper, to prevent rapid evaporation of the moisture. The necessary temperature required is between 60° and 70° F.

Water when needed and be very careful. **Strict Attention** to this detail is the only way in which you can gain experience and practical knowledge. Omitting to water when required, or too frequent indiscriminate watering generally upsets all your labor, and failure is the result.

Remove the glass or covering after germination of the seeds, and when the seedlings are large enough to be handled, transplant to similarly prepared boxes, an inch apart each way, or you can put them in small pots until time to plant in the open ground. They should have plenty of air at all times; the young seedlings are liable to damp off if this is omitted.

For the greater portion of Annual Flowers, such as Sweet Allysium, Calliopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, etc., in fact I may say safely, 80 per cent will do well sown directly out of doors, when danger from frost is past, the growth is so rapid in our Western climate.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

In order to make it an object for neighbors to club their orders together, I offer the following inducements in Flower and Vegetable Seeds in packets and ounces. Orders must be accompanied by cash. I prepay the postage.

Purchasers sending \$1	may select in packets and ounces amounting to	\$1.25.
Purchasers sending \$2	may select in packets and ounces amounting to	\$2.50.
Purchasers sending \$3	may select in packets and ounces amounting to	\$3.75.
Purchasers sending \$4	may select in packets and ounces amounting to	\$5.00.
Purchasers sending \$5	may select in packets and ounces amounting to	\$6.25.

I sell only seeds that are pure and true to name.

Fleming's Special Flower Collections

I call the attention of Ladies and all Amateurs to the Special Collections of Flower Seeds offered below. Those who are not well acquainted with Flowers will find this an aid in making a selection of suitable varieties (at the same time at greatly reduced prices.) If additional sorts be required, they can be ordered separately at catalogue terms.

Why not interest our children in Horticulture? Give each a collection, let them sow and attend to the cultivation of same, each having their own little garden as it were.

What is greater than nature study? It tends to elevate the youthful mind and will be of the greatest advantage in after life.

One of my principle reasons for making these collections so reasonable, was to encourage Horticulture in our West, also placing them within the reach of all.

Flower Seeds

Fleming's No. 1 Collection contains 12 Pkts.
Bright blooming Annuals, 1 foot and upwards
Asters choice mixed
Balsams choice mixed
Calandula choice mixed
Coreopsis choice mixed
Larkspur choice mixed
French Marigold choice mixed
Marvel of Peru choice mixed
Nasturtium Tall choice mixed
Phlox Drummondii choice mixed
Poppy choice mixed
Sweet Peas choice mixed
Zinnia choice mixed

25c.

Fleming's No. 2 Collection contains 12 Pkts.
Bright blooming Annuals, 1 foot and under.
Aster Dwarf choice mixed.
Allyssum Sweet.
Candytuft, choice mixed.
Clarkia Pulchella choice mixed.
Dianthus choice mixed.
Escholtzia, choice mixed.
Mignonette Sweet.
Linum Rubrum.
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb mixed.
Portulacca, choice mixed.
Phlox Drummondii, choice mixed.
Verbena, choice mixed.

25c.

Fleming's No 3 Collection contains 24 Pkts.
Bright blooming Annuals,
Aster, choice mixed.
Amaranthus (Joseph's Coat.)
Allyssum Sweet.
Balsam, choice mixed.
Candytuft, choice mixed
Calendula, choice mixed.
Dianthus choice mixed.
Escholtzia, choice mixed.
Larkspur, choice mixed.
Lupins, choice mixed.
Marvel of Peru, choice mixed.

Marigold French, choice mixed.
Nasturtium Tall, choice mixed.
Nasturtium Dwarf, choice mixed.
Portulacca, choice mixed.
Phlox Drummondii, choice mixed.
Petunia, choice mixed.
Poppy, mixed.
Salpiglossis, mixed.
Sweet Peas, mixed.
Stocks, Ten Week, mixed.
Mignonette Sweet
Zinnia, mixed.
Verbena, choice mixed.

50c.

Perennial Flowers

Fleming's No. 4 Collection 10 Pkts. Hardy Perennials.
Aquilegia, choice mixed.
Campanula, choice mixed.
Delphinium, choice mixed.
Digitalis, choice mixed.

Sweet William, choice mixed.
Gaillardia, choice mixed.
Poppies, choice mixed.
Pansy, choice mixed.
Daisy Double, choice mixed.
Hollyhock, choice mixed.

40c.

Flower Seed Department

Fleming's Selected and Reliable List of Flower Seeds. ANNUALS



Abronia.

1. Abronia (umbellatum). Handsome trailers, with verbena like flowers, which succeed best in sandy soil. Sweet scented. Half hardy annuals. 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c.**

2. Acroclinium. Mixed. A pretty annual "Everlasting," growing about 15 inches high, lovely white or rosy-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in winter bouquets. A nice thing to grow in a mixed border aside from its use as an everlasting. 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c.**



3. Adonis Flos. Showy, hardy annuals of easy culture, fine-cut foliage, lasting a long time in bloom; dark crimson flowers, with a light centre. 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c.**

4. Ageratum. Dwarf blue. Very profuse and constant bloomer; excellent for cut flowers and in borders. Hardy annual, easily grown. 9 inches high. **Pkt. 5c.**

5. Alyssum. Sweet, Little Gem (maritimum compactum), flowers pure white, of a popular, delicate fragrance. Hardy annual, grows 4 inches high. **Pkt. 5c.**

Amaranthus. Beautiful foliage plants, invaluable where striking contrasts in colors are desired. Succeed best on light soil. Seed may be sown out doors after settled warm weather.

6. Melancholicus ruber. Blood red foliage. Hardy annual, 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 5c.**

7. Tricolor. Leaves yellow, red and green; "Joseph's Coat." Hardy annual. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 5c.**

8. Salicifolius (Fountain Plant.) 2½ to 3 feet high. Leaves beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze and later to a bright orange red. **Pkt. 5c.**

9. Anagallis. Fine for edgings, pot and rock work. Blooms all season. Dwarf. **Pkt. 5c.**



Amaranthus.

Antirrhinum. (Snap Dragon.) English strain. One of the best perennials; if sown early, blooms abundantly the first summer. Flowers large, finely shaped and of the most brilliant colors.

10. Majus. Mixed. Tall varieties; fine assortment. 2 feet. **Pkt. 5c.**

11. Nanum. Mixed. Finest dwarf; very rich colors. 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c.**

12. Arctotis Grandis. Handsome, new annual from South-west Africa. It forms much branched bushes, 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers are large and showy, pure white on the upper surface embellished with yellow zone, the reverse of petals pale lilac, blue; lovely flower. Of the easiest culture, and flowering in constant succession from early summer until late fall. Give this a trial. **Pkt. 10c.**

ASTERS.

13. Asters, Branching. I recommend this variety. It comes into flower a few weeks before Chrysanthemums and resembles them so closely one can hardly tell the difference. One of the best late Asters for cutting. 2 feet high. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple or mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

14. Truffaut's Pæony Perfection. A very favorite type. Thrifty, upright plants; large, fine flowers, with long, incurved petals. This is the florist's Aster, and one of the finest. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

15. Chrysanthemum Flowered Dwarf. Ten to twelve inches high. Of the largest size and choicest colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

16. Victoria Asters. A magnificent race of Asters. Flowers very double, 4 inches across, and from 20 to 30, on a plant. 15 to 18 inches high. Choice mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

17. German Quilled. Bett-ridge's prize. The finest of this selection. The flowers are large, very double, of perfect form and fine color. 1½ feet high. Choice mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

18. Queen of the Market. Of graceful, spreading habit, it is in full flower two weeks before most other asters. 1 foot high. Choice mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

19. Giant Comet. Similar in every way to the regular type, but of stronger growth, attaining a height of 18 to 24 inches. Extra choice mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

20. Washington. Splendid class of upright, pyramidal habit, 1½ feet high, extra large very double flowers borne freely. Extra choice mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

21. Ostrich. African, new, feathery. Somewhat resembling the Comet, differing in the candelabra form of growth and greater freedom of bloom. Its greatest merit is in the flowers, which are of immense size, long, loosely formed petals, rivaling the best Japanese Chrysanthemums. Pure white, pink, and choice mixed. **Pkt. 25c.**

22. Japanese Tassel. Long, feathery petals, fine for cutting. Flowers of immense size, from 3 to 8 inches across. Very handsome. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

23. Daybreak. Bound to be a favorite wherever known. Flowers are a beautiful sea-shell pink, borne on long stems and round as a ball. Plants compact, strong growers, flowering very early and continuously. American variety. **Pkt. 10c.**



Adonis Flos.

ASTERS—continued.



Fleming's Asters.

24. Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet. A most charming class Only 6 to 8 inches high. Covered with handsome flowers, and looks like a bouquet set in the ground. Choice mixed. Pkt. 10c.

25. Crown, or Cocardeau Showy flowers, very double, with white centres bordered with rich colors, making them quite distinct from other varieties. Choice mixed. Pkt. 10c.

26. ASPERULA ODORATA. A profuse blooming, dwarf, hardy annual, with sweet-scented, lavender blue flowers. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

27. BARTONIA AUREA. One of the most showy of our hardy annuals. Plants grow eighteen inches to two feet high, with thistle-like, downy leaves; begin to flower early and bloom continuously throughout the summer. The large, saucer-shaped flowers, 2½ inches across, are of a bright, metallic yellow. 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

28. BETA (Swiss Chard). Very ornamental. Splendid for tropical beds, or mixed borders. The leaves can be used in the same manner as spinach, the mid rib is stewed and served like asparagus. Scarlet, white and yellow. Each 5c.

29. BALSAMS. Fleming's strain. Saved from a collection of Prize flowers, grown by an amateur. Extra choice, double, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

30. BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). Free flowering, dwarf growing annuals. Pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edgings, small beds, or pot culture. Pkt. 5c.

31. BROWALLIA. Profuse-blooming bedding plant, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if sown in August. Choice mixed. Pkt. 5c.

32. Calandrinia. Hardy, bright rose-colored flowers, very suitable for sunny situations. 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

Calendula. Handsome, hardy annuals, commonly called Cape, or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season.

33. Officinalis Meteor. Double striped orange. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

34. Pongei. Double white. 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

35. Prince of Orange. Dark golden double. 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

36. Mixed Double. Pkt. 5c.



Calendula

37. CALLIOPSIS. This old favorite is greatly improved, the flowers being nearly twice the size of those we admired a few years ago. Plants grow from 1 to 2 feet high, are literally a mass of blossoms varying from a deep maroon or wine, through all the shades of orange and yellow. The petals are as rich and as much like velvet as the Pansy, and nothing brightens the living or sick room as cheery as a vase of these brilliant flowers. They can be grown very easily when planted in clumps, are especially attractive, blossoming the entire summer. Hardy annuals. Choice mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Calliopsis.

CANDYTUFT. These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely, Hardy annuals. Very pretty in beds or masses. Useful in pot or border.



Candytuft.

38. Large Flowering Dwarf Hybrids. Great improvement in size and color of flowers over the original sorts. Mixed. This strain is grand. Pkt. 10c.

39. Empress. A superb variety; large, pure white flowers on good stems. Pkt. 5c.

40c. Rose Cardinal. New very large, oval heads. Plants literally covered with the flowers, presenting one mass of this beautiful shade of rosy scarlet. Highly recommended. Pkt. 10c.

41. Mixed Colors, Dwarf, annuals. Pkt. 5c.

42. Giant White. No doubt one of the best of recent introductions. Pkt. 5c.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (Cockscomb). Free blooming plants growing best in rather light soil. The plumed varieties are fine for cutting and drying for winter bouquets, which should be done when in fine bloom and before they fade. The Cristata varieties are ornamental, curious looking flowers, of the well-known, favorite cockscomb.

43. Glasgow Prize, Tom Thumb. Large combs. Pkt. 10c.

44. Plumosa (Thompson's Magnifica). Most perfect strain of ostrich plumed varieties, varying in color from yellow to the darkest blood red. Pkt. 10c.

45. CENTAUREA CYANUS (Bachelor Button). One of the best annuals, of easy culture. Emperor William's favorite boutonier. Pkt. 5c.

46. Imperialis. New plants, grow 3 feet high, with numerous large flowers borne on long stems, color ranging through white, lilac, rose pink and purple, petals finely fringed. No illustration can depict the extremely graceful beauty of these early flowers. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANthemUM. Showy and effective garden favorites extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer flowering plants; good for pot culture, and quite distinct from the fall flowering varieties.

47. Dunnett's Double Golden Yellow. Splendid bedder Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—continued.

48. **Dunnett's Double White.** Splendid bedder. Pkt. 10c.
 49. **Mixed.** All sorts Pkt. 5c.
 50. **CLARKIA ELEGANS.** Double mixed, hardy and popular annual. Pkt. 5c.
 51. **Clarkia Elegans.** Single mixed, hardy and popular annual. Pkt. 5c.
 52. **CLEOME FUNGENS.** Singular looking rosec olored flowers, stamens look like spiders' legs. Extensively used amongst shrubbery, very attractive and effective. 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.
 53. **COLLINSIA.** Choice, mixed. Splendid annual, bright colors, very useful in clumps or patches. 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.
 54. **COBEA SCANDENS.** A climber of rapid growth, good for covering trellises, trunks of trees, etc., will cling to any rough surface. In sowing place seeds edgewise, merely cover with light soil. Pkt. 10c.
 55. **COLEUS.** Finest varieties in splendid mixture, showy hybrids. Sow in the house, early. Pkt. 25.
 56. **CONVOLVULUS MAJOR (Morning Glory).** Old favorite climber choice mixed. Pkt. 5c.
 57. **Minor (Bicolor).** (Dwarf Morning Glory). Well worth a trial. Pkt. 5c.
 58. **DATURA (Angel's Trumpet).** Showy large branching plants, growing 3 to 5 feet high, bearing immense trumpet-shaped flowers six inches in length and very fragrant. Choice. Pkt. 5c.
 59. **DOLIEHOS LABIAL.** Mixed; good hardy climber. 10 feet high. Pkt. 5c.



Dianthus

60. **DIANTHUS CHIN-ENSIS (Chinese Pink).** Finest mixed, showy. Pkt. 5c.
 61. **Heddewigi.** Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.
 62. **Heddewigi.** Single extra choice Mixed. From a prize collection. Pkt. 10c.
 63. **Diadematus.** Double mixed; one of the best. Pkt. 5c.
 64. **Diadematus Laeiniatus.** Striped flowers. Double mixed. Pkt. 10c.
 65. **ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).** Showy, free-flowering plant of low, spreading growth, finely divided foliage, blooms all summer. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.
 66. **GAILLARDIA PICTA.** One of the showiest of hardy annuals. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c.
 67. **Gaillardia Picta.** Double, extra choice. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.
 68. **GODETIA.** Choice plant for bedding, borders and shady places. Good, all around variety. Choice. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.
 69. **GOURD.** Mixed sorts, rapid climbers with curious fruits. Pkt. 5c.
 70. **GYPSOPHILA MURALIS.** Light and graceful plant. Fine for bouquets; very easily grown. Pkt. 5c.
HELIANTHUS. The Sunflower is a well known, old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.
 71. **Stella.** Single flowers of circular form, pure golden color with a black disc. Pkt. 5c.
 72. **Tall Single Mixed.** Pkt. 5c.
 73. **Tall Double Mixed.** Pkt. 5c.
 74. **Chrysanthemum Flowered.** No doubt the best variety yet introduced, resembling a Chrysanthemum Aster, but very much larger. Pkt. 10c.

HELICREYSUMS are the most showy and attractive of all the Everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a winter decoration.

75. **Monstrosum.** Single mixed. Largest flowering sorts in mixture. Pkt. 5c.
 76. **Double Mixed.** Pkt. 5c.
 77. **HUMULUS (Japanese Hop).** Ornamental, fast growing, climbing plant, resembling the common Hop, but more dense, and in color a lively green. Pkt. 10c.

78. **HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIZEFOLIA.** Giant Tulip yellow Poppy. Native of California. A beautiful, herbaceous perennial, which, although not hardy at the North, flowers freely the first year, brilliant, yellow, tulip shaped flowers in abundance. Pkt. 15c.

79. **IPOMEA (Mixed Imperial Japanese).** New. Immense flowers of the Morning Glory family; grows rapidly and is very much superior to the older variety. Pkt. 10c.

80. **LARKSPUR.** Branching, double flowered, finest mixed. Pkt. 5c.

81. **LAVATERA (Annual Mallow).** *Grandiflora Rosea.* A very beautiful and showy annual. Cup shaped, shrimp-pink flowers. Sow in May where they are to bloom, and thin out to 12 inches apart. Pkt. 5c.

82. **LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Red Flowered Flax).** Very showy. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA. The Lobelia is one of the most popular of all bedding annuals. It is neat, compact, and continuous flowering plant. The tints of blue of the following varieties are soft and delicate.

83. **Lobelia Erinus Crystal Palace Compacta.** Fine, dark blue. Pkt. 10c.

84. **Lobelia Blue King.** Dark blue with white eye, large. Pkt. 5c.

85. **LUPINS.** Mixed. Amongst the very hardiest of annuals and succeed well and flower freely, in any ordinary garden soil. A good assortment of colors. Pkt. 5c.

86. **MARIGOLD, African Tall Double Mixed.** Brightest self-colors and stripes. Pkt. 5c.



Remember
my Special
Discounts \$1.25
worth of seeds
in packets and
ounces for
\$1.

87. **Marigold, Eldorado.** The largest flowering variety double. Pkt. 10c.

88. **Marigold, French.** Double mixed, self and stripes Pkt. 5c.

89. **Marigold, French Legion of Honor.** Distinct red and yellow markings. 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.

90. **MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'clocks).** Handsome, free-flowering garden favorites, do well everywhere, fine mixed colors. 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

91. **MAURANDIA BARCLAYANA.** Mixed colors, beautiful climber, splendid for baskets. If desired for the house, take up before the approach of frost. 10 feet. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE.

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its sweet scented flowers recommend it to every one. One of the easiest culture. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory in a box or pot on the window, or in the open ground in summer.

92. Parson's Tree. This has light, nearly white flowers. Pkt. 5c.

93. Golden Queen. Distinct from all others; excellent. Pkt. 10c.

94. Giant Machel. This vigorous growing variety has been for some years the florist's favorite for pot culture and cut bloom. Its stalks are very thick and stout, and its flower spikes are very broad and long, closely set with deliciously scented red flowers. Pkt. 10c.

95. Grandiflora. The old fashioned variety, best for sowing in open ground. Pkt. 5c.

96. MORNING GLORY (See *Convolvulus Major*) and *Ipomea*.

NASTURTIUM.

Tall or Climbing Varieties.

Beautiful and luxuriant annual climber, for trellises and arbors; of easiest culture, bearing their gorgeous flowers in profusion until killed by frost. 6 to 10 feet.



Nasturtium.

97. Rose. Bluish. Pkt. 10c.

98. Coccineum. Bright orange scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

99. Flammeum. Scarlet flamed purple. Pkt. 10c.

100. Heinemannii. Silky bronze chocolate. Pkt. 10c.

101. Dunnett's Orange. Rich golden orange, garnet blotches. Pkt. 5c.

102. King Theodore. Velvety dark crimson, dark foliage. Pkt. 5c.

103. Schulzi. Straw color, splashed crimson, garnet blotches. Pkt. 5c.

104. Hemisphaericum. Splendid and distinct; straw color, rosy scarlet blotches. Pkt. 10c.

105. Luteum (Von Moltke). Pure, rich yellow, no blotches. Pkt. 5c.

106. Pearl. Cream white. Pkt. 5c.

107. Fine Mixed Bright Colors. Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUM—continued

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtium. For bedding. One of our showiest and most popular annuals, forming compact plants, not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color, from early summer until killed by frost; succeeding under all weathers and conditions and unsurpassed for garden decoration.

108. Aurora. Lovely and distinct; salmon-rose, mottled bluish white, garnet blotches. Pkt. 10c.

109. Rose. Pkt. 5c.

110. Luteum. Light yellow, no blotches. Pkt. 5c.

111. Coccineum. Bright light scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

112. Crystal Palace Gem. Sulphur, spotted maroon. Pkt. 5c.

113. King of Tom Thumbs. Crimson. Pkt. 5c.

114. Spotted. Deep orange, crimson blotches. Pkt. 5c.

115. Pearl. White. Pkt. 5c.

116. Ruby King. Light ruby red. Pkt. 5c.

117. Beauty. Light scarlet, splashed canary. Pkt. 5c.

118. King Theodore. Dark scarlet maroon, dark foliage. Pkt. 5c.

119. Lady Bird. Orange yellow, red spots. Pkt. 10c.

120. Chameleon. Blotched and splashed crimson, bronze and golden yellow. Pkt. 5c.

121. Mixed Tom Thumbs. Many sorts. Pkt. 5c.

122. NEMOPHILA. Mixed. Free-blooming, hardy annual, good for borders. 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

123. NICOTIANA AFFINIS. Long tubed white flowers, very fragrant. Makes a fine house plant also. Pkt. 5c.

124. NIGELLA DAMASCENA (Devil in a Bush) Lavender blue, showy in foliage, flowers and seed pods. 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

125. Nigella Hispanica (Love in a Mist). Blue, curious, Showy in foliage, flowers and seed pods. 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

126. NOLANA PROSTRATA. Pale blue flowered, trailing plant. Pkt. 5c.

127. GENOTHERA LAMARXIANA (Evening Primrose) Yellow; handsome, free bloomers, of easy cultivation. Pkt. 5c.

PANSY.



Fleming's Strain of Pansy.

PANSY—continued

128. **Fleming's Selected Strain.** This strain is imported from Germany, from the greatest specialist and Prize winner in the world. The compiler of this catalogue attended several Pansy Shows during the past season, and wishes to state that this strain was entirely in a class by itself, being absolutely perfect in form, substance, colors, etc. Pkt. 25c.

129. **Benary's Non plus ultra.** Perfect in colors, form and substance; all show flowers. Pkt. 25c.

130. **Trimardeau or Giant.** Of extraordinary size and rich colors. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

131. **Bugnot's Superb Blotched.** From one of the best growers. These have never been excelled in their class. Pkt. 20c.

132. **Cassier's Large Blotched.** This also is from a far-famed grower, and is much asked for by fanciers of this favorite flower. Pkt. 25c.

133. **New Large Flowering Parisian.** This new section is very highly recommended in Europe and will be sure to give satisfaction here. Pkt. 25c.

134. **Scotch Show and Fancy.** Well-known prize strains, very popular. Pkt. 25c.

135. **Fine Mixed Extra.** (English and French strains.) Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA.

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost. Easily cultivated, good soil and sunny position very essential.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

NOTE.—It is well known that seed saved from the hybridised flowers produces but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being singles of fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these produce the finest double flowers.

136. **Fleming's Selected Double Fringed.** Saved from two unrivalled collections, Prize Winners in Germany and America, will produce a fair percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints. Pkt. 50c.

137. **Double-Benary's Strain.** Extra. This is a celebrated strain, known the world over. I recommend this variety as a companion to the preceding one. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Note what I say in reference to saving the weaker seedlings of the double-flowering varieties; the same is true in a measure of the single sorts.

138. **Fleming's Selected Single Fringed.** This strain is imported from the same firms I procured the Double Fringed from. The flowers are very large, mottled, blotched, veined, self-colored, etc.; in every conceivable color. Pkt. 30c.

139. **Grandiflora.** Single large flowered California, superb, mixed. A companion to the above one, only not fringed. I can recommend this for general purposes. Pkt. 25c.

140. **Single Mixed.** Fine quality. The old fashioned varieties. Pkt. 10c.

141. **PHLOX DRUMMONDII, Grandiflora.** This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Should have rich soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or when ground becomes warm may be sown where they are to stand. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

142. **Sanguinea (Fire Ball).** Very showy, dwarf, fine for beds, very brilliant, 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.



Phlox

PHLOX—continued

143. **Snow Ball.** Pure white, excellent variety, very dwarf, fine for beds, good contrast to preceding one. Six inches. Pkt. 10c.

144. **Splendid mixed.** Pkt. 5c.

POPPIES—single

Hardy annuals of quick growth and producing a wealth of the most gorgeous blooms. Seed should be sown early.

146. **Shirley Poppies.** The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson. Many of the large, single flowers are edged with white. Grand variety for cutting. Single, 2 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

147. **Danebrog, or Danish Cross.** Showy variety, producing large single flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, thus forming a white cross. 2 feet. Single. Pkt. 5c.



Poppies.

148. **Rheus (Scarlet Field Poppy).** A very popular European variety. Pkt. 5c.

149. **Tulip Poppy (Papaver Glaucum).** A magnificent species from Armenia. The plants grow about 14 inches high and produce from 50 to 60 large, tulip-like flowers of dazzling scarlet. Single. Pkt. 5c.

150. **The Bride.** A beautiful variety with very large, pure white, perfectly formed flowers. If cut when barely expanded and put in water they will last a long time. Pkt. 10c.

ABLANC
Petunia.

151. **Single Mixed** From a fine collection. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

152. **American Flag.** Beautiful variety. Flowers very large and double, snow white, bordered with scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

153. **White Swan.** Immense double flowers, beautifully fringed and of purest white. Pkt. 10c.

154. **Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy).** This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt. 10c.

155. **Carnation Flowered.** Splendid double fringed flowers, mixed. (Chinese variety) 15 inches. Pkt. 5c.

156. **Double.** Extra choice. Mixed. All the leading sorts Pkt. 5c.

157. **PORTULACA.** One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high. They make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil. Double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

158. **Single.** Extra choice. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

159. **PYRETHREUM (Golden Feather).** One of the finest edging plants extant, their handsome yellow cut foliage making them very effective. Pinch off the flowers as they appear, and keep trimmed to an equal height. Should be sown in the house or hotbed in March. Pkt. 10c.

160. Rhodanthe. One of the prettiest and most delicate of the Everlastings. Flowers should be cut before fully opened. Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

RICINUS or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.

161. Borboniensis. Very large and beautiful green foliage. 15 feet. Pkt. 10c.

162. Cambodgiensis. The main stem and leaf stalks are shining ebony, leaves large and regularly divided, richly colored. The foliage assumes different shades as the plant increases in size, so that very striking effects may be obtained when planted in groups. Pkt. 10c.

163. Zanzibarensis. The plants attain a height of twelve to fourteen feet. The enormous leaves, beautifully lobed, measure 2½ to nearly 4 feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage, with gigantic leaves. The difference between the varieties is in the coloring of the grand, bamboo-like stems and long slender leaf stalks. Pkt. 10c.



Ricinus.

164. SALPIGLOSSIS Velvet Flower. Flowers are singularly marked and delicately penciled—in shape resembling the Petunia. Mixed. This is well worthy of a trial. Pkt. 5c.

165. Grandiflora. The flowers are larger and most vividly striped on ground colors of deep blue, rose, violet, light yellow, reddish bronze, etc. Try this variety. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA. Pincushion Flower known the world over as Mourning Bride. Is a well known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for bouquets.

166. Dwarf Varieties. From a Named Collection; choice, Mixed, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

167. Tall Varieties. From a Named Collection; choice, Mixed, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

168. Schizanthus Mixed (Butterfly, or Fringe Flower). A splendid Annual, combining elegance of growth with a profusion of brilliant and various colored flowers; fine for house, greenhouse, and the flower garden; of easy culture, Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



STOCKS, Ten Weeks. The Stock is one of the most popular Annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion, and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed.

169. White Perpetual (Princess Alice; or, "Cut and Come Again"). Of strong growth and fine branching habit. The individual flowers are uncommonly large; fine rose-like form, of the purest white. Pkt. 10c.

170. Snowflake. A dwarf variety, with large, double snow-white flowers; fine for pot culture. Pkt. 15c.

Stocks.

171. German Large Flowering, Dwarf. Fine mixed from the finest named sorts. Pkt. 10c.

172. Dwarf. Pyramidal, Crimson. Pkt. 10c.

173. Dwarf. Pyramidal Light Blue. Pkt. 10c.

174. Dwarf. Pyramidal, Purple. Pkt. 10c.

175. Dwarf. Pyramidal, Canary Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

176. Dwarf. Pyramidal, Bright Pink. Pkt. 10c.

177. Dwarf. Pyramid, Blood Red. Pkt. 10c.

178. Dwarf. Pyramid, Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

179. Sunflower. See Helianthus.

Fleming's "Invincible"

Collection of Sweet Peas

This collection is made up of the choicest sorts—varieties that have been approved of by the leading American and European specialists. You want only the finest flowers, and I am anxious to prove that my selection of Sweet Peas are the best. Sow in rich soil, in trenches 5 to 6 inches deep, cover the seed two inches. As the vines grow up fill the trenches with soil. A little fertilizer would help them materially.

180. Admiration. Delicate rosy lavender.

181. Aurora. Orange-rose, striped on a white ground.

182. Blanche Ferry, Extra Early. The popular pink and white.

183. Black Knight. Very deep maroon, shaded black.

184. Blanche Burpee. A superb pure white, of fine form.

185. Coccinea. Rich brilliant carise.

186. Countess Cadogan. The brightest blue.

187. Dorothy Tennant. Deep mauve, a lovely shade.

188. Emily Henderson (Queen of England). Pure white; earliest to flower; compact vine.

189. Firefly. (Scarlet Invincible). Brightest of the scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal.

190. Gorgeous. Bright orange, wings rose-tinged orange.

191. Hon. F. Bouverie. Deep pink, shading to light pink at the edges.

192. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. The finest primrose-yellow yet introduced.

193. Lady Grisel Hamilton. The finest pale lavender.

For Balance and List of Prices see next page.

Try Fleming's "Invincible" Sweet Peas they are extra Select.

SWEET PEAS—continued.



Sweet Peas.

194. *Lady Marie Currie*. Rich Orange, pink veined.
195. *Lady M. Ormsby Gore*. Buff and primrose, suffused with pale pink.
196. *Lottie Eckford*. White, shaded and edged lavender-blue.
197. *Lovely*. Soft shell pink; an exquisite shade.
198. *Majestic*. Rich deep rose.
199. *Miss Willmott*. Brilliant orange-pink, very large.
200. *Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (Gaiety)*. White, striped with soft pink. One of the best striped varieties.
201. *Maid of Honor*. A great improvement in the old *Butterfly*. White edged, shaded blue.
202. *Othello*. Glossy maroon, with rich deep shading.
203. *Prima Donna*. A magnificent pure pink.
204. *Prince of Wales*. The finest bright rose.
205. *Purple Prince*. Large, well-expanded flower, deep purple.
206. *Ramona*. Creamy white, daintily splashed with pink. One of the finest.
207. *Red Riding Hood*. An entirely new type. White, with rose hood.
208. *Salopian*. Deep scarlet or cardinal; the finest red.
209. *Splendor*. Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to *Duchess of Edinburgh*.
210. *Stella Morse*. Apricot shade, fine for cut flowers.

PRICE—Any of the above 5c. per pkt.; 10c. per oz.; 25c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Collection of a packet, each of the 31 *Invincible Varieties*, \$1.00; or 1 oz. of each, \$2.00 post paid.

211. Fleming's Selection of Tested Sweet Peas. This extra choice blend contains only the best of recent introductions, and can be relied upon; they are imported from two of the largest and most reliable growers in England and America. Give this superb Mixture a trial. **Pound post paid \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; ounce 15c.; large packet 10c.**

212. Cupid Dwarf or Bedding Sweet Peas. The foliage is a beautiful emerald green, from 5 to 8 inches high, and from early summer, until late in the season, are literally a sheet of bloom. Their covering the ground so closely they are not so apt to suffer from drouth as the tall sorts. Excellent also for pot culture. Mixed, all the Cupid or dwarf vars. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**

213. Double Sweet Peas, Mixed. I think these Double Sweet Peas ought to be discarded. They never produce more than thirty per cent of so called "double" flowers,—and are not so attractive as the large flowered single vars. As they are advertised by other seed firms however I will supply them in mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.; ounce 15c.**

214. TROPÆOLUM, Canariense Canary Creeper. Yellow, handsome climber, of the easiest culture. **Pkt. 5c.**



Verbena

Verbena.—Free flowering annuals of low spreading growth, no flower garden is complete without them. Mostly upright, but when prostrate take root at the joints on the stem freely, where stems come in contact with the ground. The better way is to pin them down.

215. *Mammoth*. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**
216. *White (Candidissima)*. **Pkt. 10c.**
217. *Coccinia (Scarlet)*. **Pkt. 10c.**

VERBENA—continued.

218. Fine mixed. Pkt. 5c.

219. *Whitlavia*. Bell-shaped flowers, very floriferous, splendid for bedding or ribbon gardening. Pkt. 5c.



Double Zinnia.

ZINNIA. Double annual of robust habit. Seeds can be planted in the open, or young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment. One of the best annuals for general purposes.

220. *Mammoth Grandiflora*. Large flowering varieties. An extraordinary fine strain of large size flowers, distinctly and beautifully marked. The florets often measure nearly one inch in diameter. Superb, mixed, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

221. *Zebra*. A fine strain. Flowers striped and blotched. Pkt. 10c.

221½. Double Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

WILD GARDEN MIXTURE.

I have made a careful selection of easily grown Annuals, which I feel certain will give entire satisfaction. Just the thing for those who have not the time to do gardening to any extent.

222. No. 1. Up to 1 foot in height. Pkt. 5c.

223 No. 2. Up to 2 feet in height. Pkt. 5c.

224. No. 3. Up to 3 feet and over. Pkt. 5c.

224½. *Wild Cucumber*. Hardy climber, lasts for years. Pkt. 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Ornamental grasses serve a double purpose, being very attractive in flower-bed or borders, and in a dried state for house decoration.

225. *Briza Maxima* (*Quaking Grass*). Beautiful. Pkt. 5c.

226. *Briza Mimina*. Handsome Grass. Pkt. 5c.

227. *Lagurus Ovatus* (*Hare's Tail Grass*). Small white heads, excellent. Pkt. 5c.



Briza Maxima.

228. *Penisetum Bueppelianum* (*Purple Fountain Grass*). Graceful Spikes of purple; one of the best varieties. Pkt. 10c.

229. *Eulalia Variegata*. Fine feathery plumes, very ornamental. Pkt. 10c.

Biennial and Perennials

In the following list I describe Biennials and Perennials suitable in every way for the west. A gentleman of experience and ability kindly loaned me his assistance. While they do not reward the planter as Annuals, yet they are well worth waiting for. They embrace some of the most beautiful flowers, many of them without any care give a fine display for years. The roots can be divided which makes them vigorous and gives better results. Treat the seed as you would Annuals. Many of them will flower the first season.

230. *Achillea Ptarmica Flore Pleno* (*Double White Yarrow*). One of the best Double White Perennials in the list. Grows about two feet high, and flowers continuously from Spring to late in the Fall; covered with heads of purest white flowers. Fine plant for Cemetery decoration; flowers first season if sown early. Pkt. 10c.

Aconitum, Monks Hood

230½. *Aconitum* (*Monk's Hood*). A hardy perennial growing in any good garden soil, producing long spikes of curiously-shaped flowers. Well adapted for planting among shrubbery or in shady corners of the garden; 3 to 5 feet. Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Aquilegia

231. *Aquilegia*, or *Columbine*. The most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer; 1 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

232. *Chrysanth* (*Golden Spur*). Bright golden yellow; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

233. *Double Extra Choice*. From choice named sorts. Try this Mixture. Pkt. 5c.

Aquilegia—continued.

234. *Single, Extra Choice*. From choice named sorts. Try this Mixture. Pkt. 5c.

235. *Anthemis* (*Tinctoria*). Hardy perennial, bright golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Antirrhinum

Antirrhinum, or *Snapdragon*. Is a hardy perennial, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants. By cutting off most of the flowering stems, and giving a slight protection over Winter, plants will bloom second Summer. Try a few this way. My collections are all of the newest varieties.

236 *Giant Yellow*. Pkt. 10c.237. " *Fiery Scarlet*. Pkt. 10c.238. " *White*. Pkt. 10c.

239. " *Mixed*. All colors, extra select. Pkt. 5c.

240. *Tom Thumb*. Mixed; all the best varieties. Pkt. 5c.

Biennials and Perennials are the easiest cared for.

BIENNIAL and PERENNIALS—continued.

241. Arabis (Rock Cross), Alpina. Pretty spring flower. The spreading tufts are covered with a sheet of pure white flowers as soon as the snow disappears. Splendid for rockeries or edgings; withstands the drought and is always neat; 6 ins. Pkt. 5c.

242. Baptisia. Hardy perennial; pea-shaped flowers; very useful; 2½ feet. Pkt. 5c.

Bocconia

243. Bocconia (Flume Poppy, or Tree-Celandine) Japonica. Effective, hardy perennial, for single specimens or groups on lawns. Foliage glaucous green, bears freely, spikes two to three feet long of cream-colored flowers; 5 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA. The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.

244. Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). Cup about three inches long, with a saucer about 3½ inches wide; a beautiful biennial. Mixed colors. 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

245. Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bellflower). 2 feet. Hardy. Pkt. 5c.

246. Rotundifolia (Hare Bell). White and blue. Mixed, hardy; 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

247. Canterbury Bells. Popular perennials, producing bell-shaped flowers of many different colors; Double and Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

248. Perennial Varieties in Mixture. Pkt. 5c.

249. Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). Pkt. 5c.

250. IBERIS Gibraltaria Hybrid (Hardy Candy-tuft). Fine species; white flowers shading to a lilac; well worthy of a trial. Pkt. 10c.

251. CENTROSEMA Grandiflora. Hardy perennial vine of great beauty; if seed is sown in the house or a hot-bed in April, it will flower in July, bearing freely inverted, pea-shaped flowers; colors from a rosy violet to a reddish purple, with a feathery white marking through the centre. Pkt. 10c.

252. COREOPSIS Lancelota Grandiflora. Without a doubt, one of the handsomest perennials ever introduced; large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June until frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head of hardy plants, easily grown from seed; if sown early will flower first year. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

253. DAISY ENGLISH (Bellis Perennis). An old and well known favorite, quite hardy, and excellent for borders. Double Mixed; extra choice. Pkt. 10c.

Delphinium

254. Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur). One of the most showy and useful plants, producing spikes of beautiful flowers in profusion most of the summer. If sown early will bloom the first year.

255. Cashmerlanum. Beautiful dark blue, spreading habit. 15 inches. Pkt. 10c.

256. Zall. Sulphur yellow; a beautiful shade. 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

257. Nudicaule. Bright scarlet; fine variety. 15 inches. Pkt. 10c.

258. Double Ch. Mixed, from selected varieties. Pkt. 10c.

259. Single. Ditto, ditto. Pkt. 10c.

260. DIANTHUS (Hardy Garden Pinks). Single and Double, Mixed. Try them; they take the place of the Carnation, being quite hardy. Pkt. 10c.

Digitalis

Digitalis (Fox Glove). Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy, ringent flowers.

261. Gloxiniaeflora. Gloxinia shaped flowers, grand type; Ch. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

262. Monstrosa. Long spikes, surmounted by one very large flower. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Forget-Me-Not

Forget-me-not (Myosotis). An old favorite; neat little plants with star-like flowers; they succeed best in a shady, moist situation; half hardy perennials. If sown early they will bloom the first year.

263. Choice Mixed Varieties, containing all the leading varieties. Pkt. 5c.

264. Palustris. The true Forget-me-not. Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA. One of the best perennials extant, and should find a place in every garden. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require no protection and take care of themselves. If sown early they will bloom the first season; about 2 feet.

265. Kermesina Splendens. Centre brilliant crimson, narrow yellow border; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

266. Sulphurea Oculata. Pale sulphur, bright maroon edge; 2½ feet. Pkt. 10c.

267. Grandiflora Superba Double, Mixed. A grand mixture. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

268. GALEGA. Hardy perennial, pea-shaped flowers useful for cutting, blue and white. Pkt. 5c.

269. GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Free flowering, elegant plants, white flowers; fine for bouquets; hardy. Pkt. 5c.

270. GENTIANA ACAULIS. Herbaceous perennial, blue flowers; does well in a moist and shady situation. Pkt. 5c.

271. HELIANTHUS, Golden Bouquet (Sunflower). Hardy variety; will flower about September if seed is sown in April; pyramidal in form; branched from base to top, each branch bearing on long, slender stems a multitude of golden yellow flowers; fine cut flower for vases; grand decorative plant for the garden; 5 feet. Pkt. 15c.

272. Rigidus. Yellow, with dark centre; an invaluable cut flower for vases, etc. Pkt. 15c.

273. HESPERIS MATRONALIS (Sweet Rocket). Dark green foliage, surmounted by large pinnacles of brightly colored flowers; choice. Mixed. 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

BIENNIAL and PERENNIALS—continued.

274. Henschra (Alum Root). One of the finest hardy perennials; the flowers are bright colored, leaves light green, slightly hairy. Give this grand plant a trial. 1 foot. Choice Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

HOLLYHOCK. Probably the most popular perennial at the present day; the improvements of the different strains have been phenomenal, the flowers are very much larger and more double, and the colors more numerous. Nothing can be better for a background, centre of beds, or to plant amongst shrubs. They should have a little protection during winter, coarse straw, or some other material not liable to rot. If seeds are sown early they often flower the first year.

275. Allegheny. Mixed. Fringed flowers, like *Chrysanthemums*. Give this a trial, spoken of very highly. **Pkt. 15c.**

276. Chater's Superb. Mixed colors. The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers, from nearly black to pure white, representing the most beautiful combination when planted in groups, and stands to-day the unrivalled Mixture. **Pkt. 15c.**

277. Double Mixed Choice. All the leading sorts mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

278. LAVENDER (Lavendula Vera). Popular old English perennial. Sweet scented; does well in the mixed border. **Pkt. 5c.**

279. LINUM PERENNE (Perennial Flax). Beautiful soft color. **Pkt. 5c.**

Lobelia Cardinalis

280. Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower.) Spike of brilliant scarlet flowers; a very striking plant; hardy; 3 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

281. Hybrids. Flowers large, resembling *Cardinals*, but are of shades of rose, red, lilac, purple, etc., blooms from July until October. **Pkt. 15c.**

Lychnis

282. Lychnis. Handsome Hardy perennials, for massing in beds and borders; of the easiest culture, blooms the first year if sown early.

283. Chalcedonica. (Jerusalem Cross). Brilliant scarlet flowers; 2 feet. **Pkt. 5c.**

284. Haageana. Brilliant orange, scarlet, crimson, pink, etc. Mixed 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c.**

Phlox Perennial

Phlox Perennial. Hardy Herbaceous Perennials; one of the finest plants for the perennial border, or grouped amongst shrubs, very effective when grouped together in a large bed.

285. Finest Mixed. From a superb collection. **Pkt. 10c.**

286. Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower). Hardy perennials. They form large clumps, excellent for planting in permanent borders or amongst shrubbery; they produce showy flowers the whole season. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Poppies

Poppies. One of the most popular perennials at the present time, and justly so. Brilliant flowers suitable for borders, clumps amongst shrubs or in a bed by themselves, in fact very effective in any position in the garden. The following list comprises the leading sorts.

287. Fringed Alpine. Plant throws up numerous slender flower stalks, bearing flowers of white, salmon, rose, orange, all with yellow stamens, petals gracefully lacinated or fringed like lace. Flower first season if sown early. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

288. Bracteatum. Large orange scarlet flowers. **Per Pkt. 5c.**

289. Orientale Hybrids. Beautiful Hybrids of the Oriental Poppy. Flowers of immense size, 6 inches in diameter, novel colors, such as salmon, pink, cherry etc. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

290. Orientale (The large Oriental Poppy.) Deep crimson flowers with a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

291. Iceland (Papaver Nudicaule.) Bright green fern like foliage, formed in tufts, which issue stalks about 12 inches in height, bearing yellow, white or orange scarlet flowers, of a very graceful and neat habit. They are fine for cutting. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum. Beautiful flowers, and without a doubt one of the best perennials, and if they were better known would be in every garden. They are equal to the best asters. Hardy.

292. Single Mixed. From named varieties. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

293. Double Mixed. From named varieties. **Per Pkt. 15c.**

Sweet William

These flowers were favorites in our grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring. Plants are hardy and their number may be increased by dividing the roots.

294. Double Mixed. 1 foot.. From a celebrated grower in England. **Per Pkt. 5c.**

295. Single Mixed. 1 foot. From a celebrated grower in England. **Per Pkt. 5c.**

296. VERONICA. Very showy, and of the easiest culture. Hardy. **Per Pkt. 5c.**

Pansys. Look in annual list.

**KEEP STOCK SLICK AND FAT WITH
FLEMING'S STOCK FOOD**

Fleming's Gopher Poison saves your crops.

Fleming's Choice Seeds

For Conservatory and House Culture.

The following list comprises the leading flowers for Conservatory and House Culture. Also look through the Annual List where you will find many sorts that are suitable for indoor work. Great care should be taken in sowing the fine seed's, merely the slightest covering being required. Amateurs will find this a good test as to their abilities in growing choice flowers, which if successful in, they can disseminate amongst their friends, thereby advancing, encouraging and cultivating a higher taste in Horticulture.

Asparagus

297. Asparagus (Plumosus Nanus). Graceful plant, having foliage finer than the most delicate Fern; will last for weeks after being cut; excellent for house culture. **Pkt. 15c.**

298. Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). Grand as a pot plant, also fine for baskets; is now considered indispensable in all fine decorations; grows readily from seed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Begonias

Begonias. Free flowering; one of the best plants for indoor culture. The seed being very fine, as previously said, be careful in sowing and watering.

299. Semper Florens, Single. Extra choice; mixed. **Pkt. 20c.**

300. Semper Florens, Double. Extra choice; mixed. **Pkt. 20c.**

301. Gloiree Lorraine. Undoubtedly the finest winter plant extant; grows 12 to 15 inches high, very bushy; from October until April are smothered with their soft colored flowers. **Pkt. 25c.**

Carnations

CARNATIONS. Old favorite; delicious fragrance. They are indispensable. Plants that have flowered in the conservatory and house all winter; can be planted out of doors and will do well.

302. Choice Double Mixed. From a named collection. **Pkt. 25c.**

303. Marguerite. These are the most popular with the amateur, flowering in about four or five months from the time of sowing; highly scented semi-dwarf, and of robust habit. Try this strain. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

304. CALCEOLARIA (Hybrida Grandiflora, Mixed). A beautiful plant, producing beautiful, pocket-like flowers; very ornamental; well worthy of a trial. **Pkt. 25c.**

Centaurea Gymnocarpa

305. Centaurea Gymnocarpa. Fine cut, silvery foliage; fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets, and pot culture for winter; their handsome, fern-like, silvery foliage makes a fine contrast to other plants. **Pkt. 10c.**

306. Candidissima. The same can be said of this variety as the preceding, with the exception that the leaves are broadly cut. **Pkt. 15c.**

307. Cineraria Hybrida Choicest Mixed. Seed should be sown from April until Aug. for succession. When one sowing is only wanted, July should be preferred. Cinerarias grow very freely. Seedlings may go straight from the seed pans to thumb pots. After transplanting place in a cool place facing north; when the pots are full of roots, shift to larger pots until the flowering size is reached. One of the handsomest of our winter flowers. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.**

308. Cyclamen Giganteum, Mixed. Beautiful free flowering bulbous plants, for house culture, glossy leaves, slender flower stalks, producing brilliant lued flowers; carried well above the foliage excellent plant. **Pkt. 25c.**

309. Cyperus Alternifolius (Umbrella Plant). Elegant house plant, nice shade of green and very attractive. One of the best foliage plants for table decoration. Keep well watered, easily grown. **Pkt. 10c.**



Dracaena.

310. Dracaena Indivisa (Dragon Plant). Handsome ornamental leaved plant; probably the best foliage plant for centre of vases, and general house decoration. **Pkt. 10c.**

311. Mixed, Splendid Varieties. From a large collection, including the preceding one. **Pkt. 25c.**

312. Gloxinia Hybrida Grandiflora, Mixed. Free flowering summer plants; very desirable pot plant for shaded location, on stands in the porch, or in the greenhouse when the other plants are put outside. **Pkt. 25c.**

313. Grevillea Robusta (Silk Oak). Extremely beautiful and decorative plant; fern-like foliage; splendid for table decoration; grown easily from seed, producing fair sized plants in a short while. Amateurs give this a trial. **Pkt. 10c.**

Fleming's Choice Seeds for Conservatory and House culture.

314. Heliotrope, Mixed. All colors of the regular type; sweet scented, tender perennial; splendid bedding plant, or can be trained as a greenhouse climber; excellent as a house plant. If sown early make fine plants for summer blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

315. Impatiens Hybrida (Zanzibar Balsam). Elegant plants for the decoration of the house, conservatory, or dinner table; waxy looking flowers, most profuse and almost continuous. Be careful in handling the young seedlings, as they are very brittle in the young state. **Pkt. 15c.**

316. Lantana. Shrubby, half-hardy perennial; house, conservatory, or bedding plants; constantly in bloom; Vertena-like heads of many colors; the foliage being fragrant, makes the plant a very desirable one for bouquets. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

317. Lemon Verbena (Aloysia Citriodora). Delightfully fragrant foliage; its pale green foliage goes well with any flower, and should have a place in every garden. Bouquets are not complete without it; excellent for house and conservatory. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mimulus (Monkey Flower). Tender little plants with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, blotched in every conceivable manner. Excellent for baskets or vases; makes a fine house plant.

318. Tigrinus Grandiflorus. Large flowered; new tigered and spotted varieties. **Pkt. 10c.**

319. Moschatus (Musk Plant). Leaves musk-scented; small yellow flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

320. Physalis Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant). Variety of the Winter Cherry, forming bushes about 1½ feet high; producing bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits; very useful as a pot plant. Amateurs should try this. **Pkt. 10c.**

321. Primrose Vulgaris (English Primrose). Flowers slightly fragrant, canary yellow color; this old favorite, so common in England, should have a place in every household, repaying well for any attention given it. **Pkt. 10c.**



Primula Sinensis Fmliriata (Chinese Primrose). The beautiful Chinese fringed Primroses are almost indispensable for winter decorations doing equally well in house or conservatory; probably the most popular winter blooming pot plants. Sow seed in shallow boxes or pans with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the

necessity of frequent watering. Just the thing for an amateur to try.



Primulas.

322. Alba Magnifica. Pure white, yellow eye, beautifully fringed, the best white. **Per Pkt. 50c.**

323. Chiswick Red. Brilliant scarlet, the best variety of scarlet. **Per Pkt. 50c.**

324. Fleming's Selected Single Choicest Mixed. All the best named sorts. **Per Pkt. 25c.**

325. Fleming's Selected Double Choicest Mixed. All the best named sorts. **Per Pkt. 25c.**

326. Primula Obconica. A distinct variety with rounded leaves of light green color. Small flowers, creamy white, tinted with lilac and borne on long slender stems well above the foliage; at times are one mass of flowers, flowering almost continuously the whole year. Single. **Per Pkt. 15c.**

327. Primula Forbesi (Baby Primrose.) Most free flowering of this class. The seeds germinate readily, the little plants throwing up tiny flower stalks when only a few weeks old. These must be pinched off, and the plants kept growing until late in the fall, when the flowers may be allowed to develop. They will produce rosy lilac flowers in profusion until late in the spring. Splendid for the house or conservatory. **Per Pkt. 15c.**

328. SALVIA CACCINEA (Flowering Sage). Handsome spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm or could be sown outdoors in May, and taken up in the fall, when they will repay well the trouble. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

329. SOLANUM CAPSICASTRUM (Jerusalem Cherry). Handsome spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm, or could be sown outdoors in May, and taken up in the fall, when they will repay well the trouble. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

330. STOCKS, Brompton. Half-hardy biennial. A popular European variety grown extensively in conservatories, also very suitable for house culture. Try this strain. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

331. Snowflake. This is the variety that is so extensively grown by florists in pots, for Christmas and Easter trade. **Per Pkt. 15c.**

332. VINCA (Madagascar Periwinkle or Old Maid.) A most satisfactory free blooming plant. If seed is sown early they will flower the first season, continuing until the fall, or they can be potted for winter blooming. Fine as a cut flower. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

333. WALLFLOWER. Deliciously fragrant double flowers, of many shades of color. English people know it probably better than any others. Makes a splendid house plant. Sow the seed early and transplant to the open ground when warm, and lift in the fall for winter blooming. **Per Pkt. 10c.**

FLEMING'S

Selection of Extra Choice Bulbs and Fleming's Roots

The same can be said of these Bulbs and Roots as I asserted last Autumn in regard to my direct importation of Winter Flowering Bulbs, viz. : probably the finest collection that has ever come to Brandon.

335. Agapanthus Umbellatus (Blue Lily of the Nile). Lovely ornamental plant, bearing clusters of bright blue flowers on long flower stalks, lasting a long time in bloom. Very desirable plant for outdoor decoration; plant in large pot or tub, and place on the lawn or piazza. **Each 50c.**

Amaryllis. Very desirable bulbs; suitable for room, greenhouse, or garden culture; should be grown in pots, well drained; lily-like in form.

335. Johnsonii. Large flower, rich crimson scarlet color, striped with white. **Each 30c.**

336. Formosissima (Jacob's Lily). Crimson, blooms early. **Each 30c.**

337. Equestre (Barbadoes Spice Lily). Orange scarlet, white star shaped centre. **Each 30c.**

having the best merit. Planted singly or in masses they make a grand display; for tropical beds they are indispensable; also make a good pot plant.

340. Austria. Enormous flowers, canary yellow, with a silver hue, slightly dotted with red, foliage and flowers both grand. 5 feet. **Each 20c.**

341. Alsaise. Vigorous grower, large pinnacles of bloom, spikes full, dense, flower early and continuously; creamy white, nearest to a pure white yet seen among Cannas. 4 feet. **Each 20c.**

342. Alphonse Bouvier. Rich, luxuriant foliage, Enormous panicles of wide, petaled flowers, of the darkest and richest blood vermilion color. 6 feet. **Each 10c.**

343. Egandale. Dark foliage, bright scarlet blossoms; very fine; 4 feet. **Each 20c.**

344. Florence Vaughan. Queen of the fancy spotted varieties; flowers large, petals broad and of perfect shape; color bright canary, yellow spotted with vivid scarlet; 3 to 4 feet. **Each 10c.**

345. F. F. Hunt. Fine large flower and compact truss; color pure canary yellow freely striped with scarlet ground, of recent introduction; 3 to 4 feet. **Each 15c.**

346. Paul Bruant. Large trusses, color an intense brilliant orange scarlet, with satiny surface; 4 feet. **Each 15c.**

347. Madame Crozy. Popular old variety, color bright scarlet, with golden edge; 4 feet. **Each 10c.**

348. Cannas. Special Mixture of the finest Dwarf Varieties, for bedding. I can recommend this mixture, I know that they will give great results. **Each 10c.; \$1.00 per doz.**

349. Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear). A very effective plant for the border, or for planting out upon the lawn; splendid for tropical beds, and is of the easiest culture. Bears immense leaves, 3 to 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide. **Each 20c.**

Dahlias

Dahlias. One of the most popular of our fall flowers, should have a place in every garden.

350. Show. 8 Varieties to select from, all named. **Each 25c.**

351. Fancy. 8 Varieties to select from, all named. **Each 25c.**

352. Cactus. 6 Varieties to select from; all named. **Each 25c.**

353. Pompon. 3 Varieties to select from; all named. **Each 25c.**



Double Dahlia.

Begonia



Begonias.

Begonia Taberons, Rooted. Very fashionable plant; handsome foliage, bearing beautiful flowers the whole summer; in the fall, pack the bulbs away in dry soil, away from the frost; they make a grand bed when partially shaded.

338. Single, Choice Mixed. All colors, from a celebrated collection. **Each 10c.; 3 for 25c.**

339. Double, Choice Mixed. All colors, from a celebrated collection. **Each 20c.; 3 for 50c.**

Cannas

Cannas. There are in commerce to-day hundreds of varieties. I have made a selection of those

Fleming's Selection of Extra Choice Roots and Bulbs—continued.

Gladioli

Gladiolus. The most attractive summer flowering bulb; their cultivation is very simple, they will thrive in any ordinary garden soil, but amply repay care and liberal feeding extended to them. Plant six inches apart, in beds, or double rows, and three inches deep. In the fall, before frost, the bulbs should be lifted, dried and stored in a cellar, or some other position, away from the frost.

GROFF'S FAMOUS STRAINS.



354. Groff's World's Fair Collection, New and Rare Gladioli. This strain is certainly the best yet introduced, and they have a reputation at the present time carried by no other strain. Each 20c.; 3 for 50c.

355. Groff's Extra Select Pan American Exposition Collection. Without a doubt, one of the greatest attractions at the Buffalo Exposition. Second only to World's Fair collection.

Scarcely ever find two alike. Each 13c.; 2 for 25c.; \$1.25 per doz.

356. Groff's New Dark Hybrids. Flowers of great substance and of gigantic size; very vigorous grower; beautiful shades of color; everyone a beauty. 2 for 25c.; 75c. per doz.

357. Groff's Selected New Light and Yellow Hybrids. This strain should be found in every garden; beautiful light shades, making a fine contrast with the darker sorts. Add a few in your order. Each 15c.; 3 for 40c.; \$1.50 per doz.

358. Groff's Selected New Blue Hybrids. A beautiful strain; very popular in the East. Try them. Each 15c.; 3 for 40c.; \$1.50 per doz.

359. Groff's New Hybrid Seedlings, Blooming Size. This strain was awarded a Certificate of Merit New York, 1900. Each 5c.; 50c. per doz.

360. Groff's White and Large Mixture. A fine strain; a great favorite with the florists. Try them. 3 for 20c.; 75c. per doz.

361. Groff's All Sorts Mixed. All good varieties. 4 for 15c.; 40c. per doz.



362. Lemoine Hardy Gladioli Mixed. The odd and fantastic markings of these Gladiolus resemble the fascinating beauty of the Orchids. They are of recent introduction and flower two to three weeks earlier than other varieties. Well worthy of a trial. Each 5c.; 50c. doz.

363. IRIS KAEMPIERI (Japanese Iris.) The Japanese Iris are by long odds the most beautiful and showiest of the "Flags", and every garden should have a few plants. Requiring no attention. Mixed. Each 25c.

364. Kudza Vine (Pueraria Thimbergiana). The most rapid growing vine in cultivation, after being established it will attain a height of 40 feet or more in one season. Foliage large, furnishing dense shade; bearing small racemes of rosy purple pea shaped blossoms late in the summer. Each 25c.

Lilies



Lilies. My selection of Lilies is very complete, as the following list will show. No garden is complete without a few of them.

365. Auratum (Gold-banded Lily of Japan). This is the pearl of all Lilies. Each 20 and 30c.

366. Album Speciosum. Pure White; grand variety. Each 25c.

Lillium Auratum. **367. Canadense.** Lovely nodding blossoms, well shaped, yellow, spotted black. Each 20c.

368. Longiflorum. White, trumpet shaped, very fragrant; a splendid companion for Auratum; hardy. Each 15c.

369. Pardalinum (Leopard Lily). Scarlet and yellow flowers, spotted with rich brown. This variety will give the greatest satisfaction. Each 20c.

370. Roseum. Light pink shades in a white ground; excellent variety. Each 20c.

371. Rubrum. Deep rose, spotted crimson, and mottled white. Each 20c.

372. Superbum. Three to six feet high, brilliant orange red, and very floriferous. Try this variety. Each 25c.

373. Tigrinum Splendens (Improved Tiger Lily). Good old variety. Each 10c.



Look
Over Our
Superb
List
of
Select
Bulbs

LILIES—continued.

374. Tigrinum Flore Pleno (Double Tiger). A plant of stately habit, 4 to 5 feet high, foliage dark green and long, color orange red, spotted with black. This variety should have a place in every garden. **Each 15c.**

375. Wallacel. This Lily is very floriferous, each bulb throwing up from four to six flower stems; beautiful upright blossoms, bright apricot color; very desirable sort. **Each 20c.**

376. Tenuifolium (Coral Lily of Siberia). A great beauty. The brightest of all Lilies; finely cut foliage, beautiful shaped flowers of a coral red, fine for cutting; a clump of them on the lawn make a grand display. **Each 25c.**

Paeonies



Paeonies.

Paeonies. Without a doubt the popular flower of the day; they thrive well either in the open, or partially shaded position; give a liberal supply of water during their growing season, and they will give an abundance and wealth of flowers and gorgeousness not equalled by any other flower, rivaling the finest roses in coloring.

377. Festiva Maxima. This variety stands at the head of the list. Finest and largest white in cultivation; perfect form, pure white,

with a few small scarlet flakes in centre.

378. Argus. Soft Pink.

379. Agida. Dark Red.

380. Buckii. Flesh Pink, Salmon centre.

381. Duke of Wellington. Ivory White, creamy centre.

382. Marie Lemoine. Delicate Flesh, passing to white.

383. Mons. Bellart. Rich Purplish Crimson.

384. Psyche. Outer petals rose, creamy centre.

385. Purpurea. Rich glowing Purple.

386. Queen Victoria. Large, pure white.

387. Rubra Triumphans. Intense rich glowing crimson.

388. Eclatante. Dark crimson with golden anthers.

30c. to 50c. each; collection of Twelve \$5.00.

389. Tritoma (Red-hot Poker, or Torch Lily). Ever blooming. This grand plant is of recent introduction, throwing up spikes of intense orange scarlet flowers, flowering continuously the whole season; lift them in the fall and bury them in dry soil or sand, away from frost. It has created a sensation in the cut flower markets. Be sure to add this to your order. **Each 25c.**

390. Tuberoses (Excelsior Pearl). The ever popular flower; creamy white, deep, delicious fragrance. Give them a rich soil in full sun, and keep free from weeds. Those that have not finished flowering in the fall can be potted, when they will flower for a long time, often till Christmas. **Each 10c.; 3 for 25c.**

391. Lily of the Valley. The ever popular spring flower; good strong plants. **Clumps 25c. to 50c. each.**

392. Dielytra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Hardy also fine for forcing. **25c. to 50c. each.**

Shrub and Tree Department

Every one of these Forest, Hedge, or Fruit Trees are grown in Manitoba. The price includes transportation to your nearest railway station: and also **every one is guaranteed** if it has proper care, and will be replaced by the nursery from whom we get them, free of charge, if they do not grow.

We believe we have the best proposition in trees and shrubs ever made to the Manitoba farmer. Send us your order.

Artemesia. Fine for hedges. **50c. each; \$5 per doz.**

Buffalo Berry. A native shrub, fine for hedges. **25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.**

Buckthorn. The hardiest of all our hedge plants, blossoms white, fruit black. **15c. each; \$10.00 per 100.**

Caragana, or Siberian Pea. One of the best medium hedge plants for Manitoba, flowers early in spring. **\$3.00 per 100.**

Cytisus Alpinum. "Scotch Laburnum." A fine shrub. **50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.**

Honeysuckle Tartarum (Bush form). This is suitable in every way for Manitoba. Loaded with blossoms in the Spring and summer, and in the fall covered with red berries. Pink and White varieties. **25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.**

Honeysuckle Trumpet. A native climbing variety, very pretty. **25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.**

Hydrangea Paniculata. No doubt the most popular shrub extant, the enormous bunches of snow white flowers appear in mid-summer, and turn to a pink in fall frost. **Plants 50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.**

Lilacs. Pink, Purple, and White; an old favorite. **35c. to 50c. each.**

Look over my superb List of Select Bulbs

Shrub and Tree Department—continued.

Snowberry. A very useful shrub for planting in shady places. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Snowball. Well known old favorite, perfectly hardy. 75c. each; \$7.50 per doz.

Spiraea—Five Leading Varieties. One of the handsomest and best shrubs for general purposes. Order some for trial. 50c. each; \$5 per doz.

Wayfaring Tree (Native). Beautiful foliage, loaded with blossoms in the spring. 50c. each; \$5 per doz.

Willows—Three Varieties. 15c. each; \$10 per 100.

Virginia Creeper. Hardy, well known climber. 50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.

Climbing Bitter Sweet. A native climber of rugged disposition. 50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.

Wild Hops. An excellent climbing vine. 25c. to 50c. each; \$2.50 to \$5.00 per doz.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials. A superior collection. \$2.50 per doz. Try a dozen.

Forest Trees

Man. Maple, or Box Elder, 3 to 4 ft. per doz. \$ 4.00

" " " " 5 to 6 ft. 5.00

" " " " 6 to 8 ft. 10.00

" " " " 8 to 10 ft. 15.00

Cottonwood 5 to 6 ft. \$ 4.00

" 6 to 8 ft. 5.00

" 8 to 10 ft. 10.00

Am White Elm.....3 to 4 ft. per doz. \$ 5.00

" " " " 5 to 6 ft. " 8.00

" " " " 6 to 8 ft. " 10.00

Green Ash.....3 to 4 ft. per doz. \$ 4.00

" " " " 5 to 6 ft. " 5.00

" " " " 6 to 8 ft. " 8.00

" " " " 8 to 10 ft. " 10.00

" " " " 10 to 12 ft. " 15.00

Evergreens

White Spruce.....8 to 12 in.....35c. each

" " " " 12 to 18 in.....50c. "

" " " " 18 to 24 in.....75c. "

Scotch Pine50c. to \$1.00 each

Colorado Blue Spruce50c. to \$1.00 each

Fruits

Currants, White Grape..15c. to 25c. each..\$1.50 to \$2.50 doz.

Curants, Red Dutch..15c. to 25c. each..\$1.50 to \$2.50 doz.

Raspberries, Turner, 2 years old..each 25c...doz. \$2.50.

Raspberries, Loudon, 2 years old..each 25c...doz. \$2.50.

Raspberries, Reider, 2 ears old..each 25c...doz. \$2.50.

Raspberries, Ohio (Black Caps), 2 years old..each 25c...doz. \$2.50.

FRUITS—continued.

Plums—3 best var. for the West.

Cheney, fruit large.....75c. to \$1.00 each.

De Soto, medium sized.....75c. to \$1.00 each.

Wild, nature variety.....50c. each.

Gooseberries—2 var. selected for the West.

Houghton, adapted for the West.....35c. each.

Smith's Improved, one of the best....35c. each.

Wid Cherry, Red.....3 to 4 ft.....25c.

Wild Cherry, Choke.....3 to 4 ft.....25c.

High Bush Cranberry...3 to 4 ft.....25c.

Filbert and Hazel.....4 to 6 ft.....25c.

Snowberry1 to 2 ft.....15c.

Dogwood2 to 3 ft.....20c.

Saskatoon4 to 6 ft.....35c.

Saskatoon6 to 8 ft.....50c.

Apples—3 var. suitable for the West.

Duchess of Oldenburgh, Russian var.....75c. to \$1.00 each.

Hibernal, good cooking apple.....75c. to \$1.00 each.

Transcendant Crab, best var. for the West..75c. to \$1.00 each.

Strawberries—3 leading vars.

Crescent, very productive...\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100.

Brandy Wine, fine sort...\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100.

Senator Dunlop, perfect var...\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON SHRUBS,

FRUIT, AND FOREST TREES.

Roses

Roses—several hardy var.

Madame PlantierCrimson Rambler

Mrs. John LaingYellow Rambler,

Magna ChartaGen. Jacqueminot.

Rosa RugosaPrince Camille de Rohan.

Paul Neyron

Send for full list of roses in April.

Hardy Annual Seedling Bedding Plants. 40c. to 75c. per doz.

Send for full list of Roses in April.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants

Pinks.

Lychnis.

Hollyhocks.

Day Lily.

Heuchra.

Gypsophila

Phlox.

Poppies.

Asters.

Aquilegia.

Coreopsis Lanceolata

Rudbeckia.

Campanulas.

Delphiniums.

Dianthus.

Digitalis.

Gaillardias.

Veronica.

25c. to 50c. each.

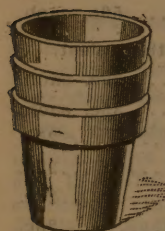
Send \$5.00 for 1 doz. choicest sorts.

Remember my Special Collections at greatly reduced prices.

Send to us for a Gillette Safety Razor, \$5.00.

Flower Pots, Standard Brand

I pack carefully so can make no allowance for breakage. Packing charged extra for shipping out of city.



2 inch per 100	per doz.
1 1/4 inch per 100	per doz.
2 1/2 inch per 100	per doz.
3 inch per 100	per doz.
4 inch per 100	per doz.
5 inch per 100	per doz.
6 inch per 100	per doz.
7 inch per doz.	
8 inch per doz.	
9 inch per doz.	
10 inch each.	
12 inch each	
14 inch each.	

Write for Prices
on Pots and
Saucers.

Saucers for pots 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, 10 inch, 12 inch.

Half pots for ferns and bulbs 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 10 in. per doz.

Wire Hanging Baskets.

Fertilizers

Dried blood.

Tankage Manure.

Bone dust.

Sure Growth Manure.

Send for special quotations.

Bowker's Plant Food 25 and 50c. per package.

Freeman's Plant Food 25 and 50c. per package.

Fleming's Plant Food 25 and 50c. per package.

Odorless special for the house and conservatory.

Insecticides.—Paris Green, pure 30c. per pound.

Hellebore, pure, 40c. per pound.

Sulphur, pure 15c. per pound.

Farm and Garden Supplies

Bamboo stakes, per doz. 50c.

Corn Hooks, 75c. each.

Forks Digging, Manure etc. from \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

Grass Hooks, from 50c. to \$1.00 each.

Rakes, Garden, from 60c. to \$1.00 each, finest quality.

Labels, Wooden, from 25c. to 75c. per 100.

Spades, finest steel, \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

Shovels, finest steel, \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

Trowels, garden, "English make", 30 to 75c. each.

Weeders, Hand, 40 to 75c. each.

My fall Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs and Roots will be ready about August 1st.

Like my Seed Annual, it will be up to date. Write for it.

If you are in want of GARDEN or FARM Supplies not enumerated in my List, I will procure same for you at the least possible cost.

BOOKS

Standard Works on Farming, Gardening, Horticulture, etc., supplied at a minimum of cost.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

Churns, Butter Color, Thermometers, etc.

State your wants and I will figure on same.

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

**BEFORE THE GOPHER PEST GETS TOO BAD YOU WILL
FIND IT PAYS YOU TO USE**



Fleming's Gopher Poison



This remedy has done more to save the farmer's grain than any other method of killing these pests. We can supply any quantity to individuals or municipalities. We would be very pleased to have any persons who would like any information write us for prices, etc.

**FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
BRANDON, MAN.**

ARE YOUR EYES BOTHERING YOU?

THE OPTICAL DEPARTMENT



OF FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE PROVINCE.

WE CAN FIT YOU AT HOME. WRITE US FOR TEST CARD.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT, FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

SAVE YOUR STOCK.

MAKE FATTENING STOCK PAY YOU BETTER.



FLEMING'S CATTLE FOOD

Is the largest and most nutritious package of food on the market for all Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry. It contains none of those injurious drugs such as calomel antimony, saltpetre, copperas, etc., which is not suitable for feeding every day. It is a spice prepared as a proper and pure food, and by its use you are enabled to keep your stock in much better shape than you can without it, because it aids digestion, and the food that is eaten by the animal does it more good, as by aiding the digestion, more is assimilated, and less is therefore wasted.

It is especially needed when the general run of food is of poor quality. Rusty and dirty straw and badly matured hay always causes in the animal a serious state of constipation, and by the judicious use of this food this is avoided.

No person who owns an animal of any kind, be it horse, cow, pig, sheep or poultry, can afford to be without it.

Its price is within the reach of all, and by its use your profits will be greatly increased.

TRY A SAMPLE PACKAGE.

We guarantee it to increase the quantity of milk if fed to cows, and improve the flavor.

We guarantee it to fatten all Stock faster than can be done with any other food, or without any at all.

We guarantee it is free from any injurious drug.



DIRECTIONS—One to two tablespoonfuls is sufficient for a horse, beeve, cow, hog, or fifteen fowls regularly twice a day, one-half to a tablespoon once a day for calves, sheep or young pigs.

Price 50c. for 5 lb. Packages. or \$9.00 a 100lbs. in Bulk.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE. Actual Tests give within a Fraction of 40 per cent Pure.

We Guarantee It and can Send It to Any Address per Express.

If You Want a Pure Article You Can Afford to Use No Other.

FLEMING'S FORMALIN

FORMULAE

For SMUT on Wheat or Oats.

The following is a letter from Mr. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, on its use:

Experimental Farm for Manitoba.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 4th 1906.

MESSRS. FLEMING & SONS,
BRANDON:—

In reply to your inquiries regarding the use of Formalin as a preventative of smut in either Wheat or Oats, I beg to say that the following treatment has been found to give excellent results on the Experimental Farm, both with Wheat and Oats:—

1st. Plan.—4½ ounces of Formalin mixed with ten gallons of water.

The grain is allowed to steep in the liquid for ten minutes and the surplus liquid is then drained back into the barrel and the grain afterwards spread on the floor to dry.

2nd Plan.—9 ounces of Formalin mixed with ten gallons of water.

The liquid is sprinkled on the grain while the grain is kept stirred. This is continued until all the grain is moistened and it is then piled in a heap and covered with empty bags and left for twelve hours, when it is spread out and dried.

This latter plan is the best in my opinion.

Yours truly,

S. A. BEDFORD,

Superintendent.

Can be used with a pickler to good advantage by using same strength as No. 2 plan.

PRICE

Small Size (one quantity sufficient for 10 gallons)	25c.
Medium " (four quantities)	40 " 75c.
Large " (twenty ")	200 " \$3.00

PUT UP ONLY BY

J. W. FLEMING,
BRANDON, MAN.

USED FOR TWENTY YEARS BY PROMINENT STOCKMEN.

FLEMING'S

Animal Wash and Sheep Dip

NON-POISONOUS. A Perfect Cure for Scab and all kinds of Animal Vermin.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, &c.

Ticks on Horses, Cattle, Etc.—The animals should be well washed all over with a strong solution of one part Fluid Dip to thirty parts water and again in a week or ten days, when the ticks will be all destroyed.

Warble in Cattle.—To ward off the attacks of the Fly use as a wash; strength, one part Fluid Dip to fifty parts of water. If this has been neglected, and **WARBLE LUMPS** appear **USE A STRONG SOLUTION**, say one part Fluid Dip to ten parts water, as a salve or lotion, applied to the affected parts. The Maggot will be killed and the wound closed.

Bot Lumps on Horses.—Same treatment as for Warble Lumps, but if the wash has been used in the Summer, no eggs will have been laid to be hatched in the early Spring; and as prevention is better than cure, the regular use of the wash in Summer is strongly recommended. All risks of eggs being deposited and being licked off and thus reaching the stomach, is avoided. The Summer wash should be of the strength of one part of Fluid to 100 parts of water, apply daily during hot weather with a brush or sponge.

Oxen, Cows, Calves, Horses, Etc.—A teaspoonful of Fluid in a pint of water will make five doses. Give a dose every two or three days.

A little applied externally as a lotion for cuts, wounds, or sores will cleanse and heal them, and prevent annoyance from insects.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—Syringe the mouth with a solution of one part Fluid Dip to fifty parts water, at the same time using as a wash for the feet, which carefully keep cleansed from adhering dirt.

Horses.—No stable should be without Fluid Dip which is **ANTI-SEPTIC** in its properties and **UNEXCELLED** as a Lotion or Dressing for Sores, Cuts, Galls, Wounds, Cracked Heels, Grease, Etc. One part Fluid Dip to fifty parts water. It will be found most valuable in allaying irritation. All insect pests will be warded off injured parts.

Mange, Ringworm, Lice, Flies, Etc.—All animals, (Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Etc.) will be cured and freed of these ailments and pests by the use of Fluid Dip one part to sixty parts of water.

As a **CURATIVE** and **HEALING AGENT** for all **WORM AILMENTS** the **DIP FLUID** is unsurpassed. It is effective, sure and safe. Tape worms will be speedily dislodged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

To Cure Scab.—Use the Fluid Dip in the proportion of one part Fluid to sixty parts water. Keep the Sheep in the bath one to two minutes in order to soften the scabs, removing as much of the crusts as possible and dip again in 12 to 14 days to insure the destruction of any parasites or eggs.

All the Sheep or Lambs must be dipped; and as Scab is so very contagious the Animals should not be allowed to return to their old pasture or other infected places.

Ticks, Lice, Etc.—Use one part of the Fluid Dip to sixty parts of cold water. The sheep to remain in the bath from one to two minutes.

Should the weather come hot in early spring before dipping time, and until dipping can be accomplished, the Shepherd should pen the sheep and **POUR** on them with a solution as above with a rose watering-pot.

Maggot Fly.—If Maggots appear at any time, instantly pen the sheep and **POUR** by means of an ordinary watering pot, with a solution of the strength of one part Fluid Dip to seventy-five parts water.

Should the fly become troublesome at any time after dipping, the shepherd should at once pen and slightly pour the sheep with the same solution as for Maggot Fly. This will at once drive the Fly off.

Ewes and Lambs.—To prevent vermin passing to the lambs when the ewes are shorn, first carefully dip the Lambs. New purchases of sheep should be at once dipped to cleanse them from infection or parasites that may be upon them.

Foot Rot.—Wash with a solution of one part of the Fluid Dip to fifty parts water. Carefully pare decayed parts, being careful not to draw blood. If convenient pen the sheep and stand them for an hour or two daily for two or three days in an inch or so of chaff or fine sawdust, saturated with the solution prepared as above, or a trough containing a sufficiency of the solution to cover the hoofs may be used.

Lambs—Worm in the Throat.—To a pint of soft water add one teaspoonful of the Fluid Dip. This is sufficient for ten doses. Give a dose every three or four days until cured. Mix fresh daily.

TO PREPARE THE BATH.

Pour one quart of the Fluid Dip into a bucket and add two gallons of cold water when a milky emulsion is immediately produced. Well stir and pour into the dripping tank, adding sufficient water to make up the proportions given below for this quantity of Fluid Dip, and continue mix in this manner until the requisite quantity of wash is made, and also when a further supply is needed. Where dipping operations extend over two or three days it is necessary, in order to keep up the requisite strength of the wash, to add to the Bath after each second day one-third more of the usual proportion of the Fluid Dip to make up for any evaporation that has taken place.

If the water is brackish or salt, it is imperative that the Fluid Dip be mixed with a small quantity of soft water before adding the salt or brackish water. Should any scum float on top of the water after mixing with brackish water it should be immediately removed.

NOTE.—A large teaspoonful to a pint of water, or one ounce (two tablespoonfuls) Fluid to 5 pints of water, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 3 gallons of water, will make a mixture of 1 in 100
By doubling proportions of Fluid, will make a mixture of 1 in 50
1 oz. or two tablespoonfuls to a pint of water will give 1 in 20

DIRECTIONS FOR DIPPING.—The Sheep should be put into the wash back downward, and be kept moving about at least one minute in order that the wash may penetrate to the skin: where the insects principally lie.

Their heads may be plunged, but should not be kept under, and they should be allowed to recover their breath before giving them a second plunge.

If it has been raining, wait until the fleece is dry before dipping. Should it be necessary to carry out the dipping in extremely hot weather, it is advisable that the draining pens should be well shaded or the sheep be put under cover for an hour or two after leaving the tank, especially in the case of newly shorn sheep.

There need be no waste of any remains from the dipping tank, as the wash may be used for sprinkling over folds or other infected places from which the sheep or lambs have been taken, also for washing out stables, cowsheds and outhouses.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**J. W. FLEMING, Chemist,
BRANDON, MAN.**



KODAKS

We are Western Selling Agents
for the Famous

EASTMAN KODAKS

We Keep all Makes and all Supplies
both for

AMATEUR AND
PROFESSIONAL

Write us for Prices.

Fleming's Drug Store,
BRANDON.



CLEAN
SEEDS

FLEMING'S

MANITOBA KING.

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FLEMING'S SEED STORE, BRANDON, MAN.